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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, Etc.,

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England today pays a total of $4,000,000 in subsidies, and by that means, asserts the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, she gets $365,000,000 of the $665,000,000 paid for the carrying trade of the world.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of London is going to start a series of smoking sermons. He thinks that the London workingmen may be induced to go to church if they can find a place where pipe smoking and religious services may be pursued together.

Before the passage of the "anti-oleo" law the manufacturers alleged that they were selling 100,000,000 pounds per annum in the United States. If this were true states the *Mail and Express*, New York must have had at least 8,000,000 pounds. Since the law went into effect the consumption has dropped off to almost nothing.

The latest census and year-book from Russia reveals a remarkable fact in the official statement that out of a population of 108,000,000, but 724,878 Russians crossed the frontiers of the country going or coming. The exclusiveness of China is proverbial, observes the Washington *Star*, but considering the differences in civilization between the two countries, that of Russia is more wonderful.

Eighteen States in the Union have adopted scientific temperance education laws, and Congress has passed a law which insures the instruction of youth in principles of temperance in the schools of the Territories, the District of Columbia and the military and naval schools. These results are due to the efforts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which devotes much energy, time and money to the work.

The New York *World* has struck upon an idea. Instead of casting oil on troubled waters it has devised a means of casting trouble on oiled waters. It proposes to defend our harbors by means of sunken perforated oil pipes, which when danger approaches, shall, mephitically speaking, emit the dangerous fluid. A match applied at this stage will soon render the harbor a seething mass of flames, which the iron clad will sail through with the utmost unconcern.

The design for the monument to be placed over General Sheridan's grave at Arlington opposite Washington, has been made by Samuel Kitson, a New York sculptor, under the supervision of Mrs. Sheridan. The monument consists of a pyramidal monolith of gray granite rising from a simple base. The whole structure will be thirteen feet in height. A bass relief bust in bronze of the dead general will be sunk in the side. Everything about the monument will be plain and substantial.

The commercial journal known as *Bradstreet's*, reports 659 strikes in 1888, involving 207,841 employes against 884 strikes concerning 340,785 employes in 1887, a decrease of 225 in the number of strikes and 132,944 in number of strikers. There were in January, 1889, thirty-three strikes involving 6865 men against 60 strikes involving 36,000 men (28,000 in the Reading strike) in 1888. Of the 6865 strikers that month 5000 are accounted for by the coal miners' strike in West Virginia and cigarmakers' strike in New York City.

A new method of helping along an early-closing movement was put in operation recently at Red Jacket, a large copper mining town in the Lake Superior region. All the business men agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock except Yalowstein & Sons. The first night the new order of things was put in operation 100 clerks entered Yalowstein's store, each smoking a cheap cigar, and began looking over goods. They soon cleared the store of all lady customers. They attempted no violence, made no noise, simply smoked them out. The clerks say they will keep it up.

The Washington *Star* says: "The personal appearance of the next Senate will hold its own quite well. Sixteen Senators have been re-elected, which secures the philosophic beauty of Senator Hoar's face, the rugged Scotch force of Senator Beck's grizzled countenance, the fine profile of Senator Colquitt, the knightly features of Senator Ransom, and the fine facial type represented by Senator Chace. The Lincoln-like Cullom, the manly Plumb, the courtly Harris, the statuesque Dolph, the classic Morgan, the Rembrandtian Manderson, all remain. Of the new Senators some are noted for their good looks."

The New York *Graphic* says: "Aside from their polygamous practice, the Mormons appear under some lights to be a remarkable people. Governor Stephenson of Idaho, in his annual message, after describing Bear Lake County, which has a population of 5000, says of the county seat: 'Paris has a population of about 1500, all Mormons, and there is not a saloon or gambling house or any other place where intoxicating liquor is sold, and this is, I am told, the case in all the towns in Idaho where these people have exclusive control.' There are very few communities in the entire country of which so much can be said."

An Old Bachelor's Valentine.

[The author of this poem, which originally appeared in *Harper's Magazine*, mysteriously disappeared in 1885, and has never been heard from. At the time of his disappearance Mr. Conant was editor of *Harper's Weekly*.]

Were I not in the faded and sere
Yellow leaf of my fiftieth year,
Katie dear,
Or could I recall the sunshine
Of youth to this dull heart of mine,
I would pen thee a gay valentine,
Katie mine.

In the morning of life, when the clear
Vistas show us no prospect to fear,
Katie dear,
Ere yet we have learned to repine,
We joyously bend at the shrine
Of the lover's good saint, Valentine,
Katie mine.

When we know that our sunset is near,
And our sky is o'ercloaded and drear,
Katie dear,
It's a strife to feel jaunty and fine,
And our fancy can hardly incline
Us to homage to St. Valentine,
Katie mine.

And yet, if I had thee right near,
I would whisper a word in thy ear,
Katie dear,
And beg thee to open thy shrine
Of thy heart to this poor one of mine,
Instead of a gay valentine,
Katie mine.

KATE'S STRATEGEM.

In a cosy breakfast room three persons were seated around the cheerful table. Mr. Morton, a fine looking man of 40, wealthy and a bachelor, and his two young and pretty nieces, Lillie and Kate Dale.

"Uncle Bert, you out to get married," said Kate, suddenly breaking a silence which had lasted some minutes.

"What for, miss?" asked her uncle, as he laid aside the paper he was reading.

"Well," replied Kate, "you see Lillie is going to marry Frank Hill and go to Chicago to live, and I," with a pretty blush, "will marry Walter Field at the same time and go to Detroit; so, don't you see, you will be alone, for you will not go with either of us."

"Well, what of that, Miss Puss?" asked her uncle smiling.

"I should like to know who is going to look after your comfort and give you a good scolding when you come home late at night," demanded Kate in a voice of authority.

"Well, I can do very well without the scolding, and I expect that Aunt Mollie can take care of the rest," he answered lightly, amused at Miss Kate's air.

"Aunt Mollie, indeed! Yes, she will do very well with the cooking, but you see she will not take care of the other things as she would if you were married and there was some one to give orders about the housework," answered Kate, shaking her head.

"Well, I did not get married when I was a young man, and I don't think I will now; and besides, there is no one whom I know or care to marry," he added, sipping his coffee.

"There is little Miss Bell," retorted Kate, darting a quick, sly glance at her uncle from under her dark lashes.

"Bosh!" he said nervously, while a faint flush rose to his forehead.

"Well, then, there is the Widow Dayton, and I know that she admires you and would willingly become Mrs. Morton."

Mr. Morton had a wholesome horror of the Widow Dayton, who had on several occasions tried to capture the wealthy bachelor, but had failed sadly; and of this Kate was well aware, and at times teased her uncle unmercifully.

"Heaven protect me from ever marrying her! She has two red-headed, freckle-faced boys, and has badgered one man to death already," replied Mr. Morton hurriedly, as he pushed back his chair from the table.

"But, uncle," continued Kate, "the widow has set her cap for you and you had better be careful or you will be a married man before you know what you are about."

"Yes; but you see, miss, she cannot marry me unless I ask her to, and that I don't intend to do," he returned, as he hastily rose from the table and prepared to start for his place of business.

"Uncle," Kate called after him as he left the room, "this is leap year, and if you don't propose to her she can to you, and it would not surprise me one bit if she did."

"Oh, Kate, how can you tease uncle so?" asked Lillie, after Mr. Morton had passed out of hearing. "You know he will hardly ever speak to a lady if he can help it."

"Yes, I know, and if he hadn't been so bashful he could have been married long ago to Miss Bell," retorted Kate. "Mrs. Jones told me all about it; uncle was too timid to propose and Miss Bell is single yet. I do wish the widow would propose to him," she added.

"Why Kate, you surely wouldn't want uncle to marry such a vixen as Mrs. Dayton?" laughed Lillie.

"No, I don't want him to marry her, for she would have him badgered to death in a month's time; but it would be such fun if she only would propose to him, and maybe that would scare him into marrying some one else."

Silence reigned for a few minutes after this speech of Kate's; each was busy with her own thoughts. All at once Kate sprang to her feet, with mischief in her eyes, and clapping her hands exclaimed:

"I have it, Lill!"

"Have what!"

"A joke on Uncle Bert. I am going to make Mrs. Dayton propose to him."

"How?" asked Lillie.

"This is leap year, and uncle will get a proposal from Mrs. Dayton; if he doesn't, my name is not Katharine Dale," answered Kate, nodding her head sagely, while her dark eyes spoke volumes of mischief.

"Kate, what do you mean? How can you make her propose?"

"Just wait and you will see. I can manage that part perfectly well," retorted Kate, as she danced gayly out of the room and ran up stairs, where she was soon busily engaged in some mysterious scheme.

Meanwhile Mr. Morton had not spent a very enviable forenoon, for the words Kate had spoken in the morning kept ringing in his ears, spite of all efforts to forget.

"Bosh!" he exclaimed at last, throwing down his pen for the twentieth time, and glancing at his watch. "One o'clock, and I have done nothing today. What a fool I am!, Of course Kate was only joking. Mrs. Dayton would not dare to propose. Well, Tom, what is it?" he asked, as an errand boy entered.

"A letter, sir," said the lad, as he handed Mr. Morton a large yellow missive, and then darted quickly out of the door with a broad grin upon his face.

Mr. Morton tore open the envelope and drew forth the letter. His hand shook, and great drops of perspiration broke out on his brow while he read the following lines:

Mr. Morton:

DEAR SIR,—I take the advantage which this year affords to my sex to inform you of the tender feeling I have long felt for you, and I believe that my sentiments are returned. I understand that your nieces are to be married soon, and I know that you will want some lady to care for your household, and greet you with soothing words of cheer, when you return home weary with the business cares of the day. Therefore I conquer my modesty and plainly ask you to marry me. Hoping to receive a favorable reply soon, I remain, Yours truly,

NANCY DAYTON.

"Heaven and earth!" gasped Mr. Morton, letting the letter drop from his trembling hands, and starting to his feet. "Kate was right. She intends to marry me whether or no. What on earth am I to do?" he groaned, sinking back into his chair and dropping his throbbing head upon his hands despairingly.

It is an old adage that "it never rains but it pours," and so thought Mr. Morton, for the next moment a clerk put his head in at the door and said:

"If you please, sir, Mrs. Dayton is in the store and wishes to see you at once upon important business."

"Eh! What?" almost shrieked Mr. Morton. "Mrs. Dayton in there? what shall I do?" he cried, starting up wildly and darting behind the door.

"Yes, sir. What shall I tell her?" said the clerk, looking as if he thought that Mr. Morton had gone crazy.

"Oh, for mercy's sake don't let her come in here!" he exclaimed in a shaking voice. "Don't, Brown, there's a good fellow. Tell her anything—that I am ill, or not in—tell her to come in some other time. Get rid of her quick, some way or other; but for Heaven's sake don't let her come in here. I won't see her on any terms whatever."

"All right, sir," said Brown, as he backed out of the office, almost choking with laughter, as the situation of affairs and the cause of Mr. Morton's frantic actions flashed through his mind.

"Oh my stars!" groand Mr. Morton, as the door closed behind Brown. "What on earth am I to do? Kate was right. What a fool I was that I did not ask Bessie Bell to marry me years ago! Then I would have been safe from the clutches of that brazen-faced widow."

He stepped from his place of retreat, and, sinking into the nearest chair, bowed his head upon his hands in perplexed thought. Suddenly a bright idea struck him, and he exclaimed:

"I'll do it yet—right away, too, and be done with it!"

Springing to his feet, he seized his hat and gloves and put them on hurriedly. Then he went to the door, and in a nervous whisper called out to the clerk:

"Brown, has she gone yet?"

"Yes, sir," replied Brown, while a broad smile spread over his face.

"Well, I am going home; I am ill; you will attend to locking up the store."

"Certainly," returned Brown.

Mr. Morton hurried out and walked rapidly up the street until he arrived at a tiny white cottage. Here he stopped and rang the bell. The door was opened by a pretty, dark-haired, brown-haired woman of 35 or 40, who, when she caught sight of her visitor's flushed face, and noticed his excited manner, exclaimed:

"Mr. Morton, are you not well? What has happened?"

"Nothing, Bessie. Yes, I mean I have come to—to—" he stammered, and then stopped confused and crimson.

"Come in," said Miss Bell, calmly, leading the way into a cosy sitting room.

She placed a chair for her visitor and waited for him to speak.

Mr. Morton did not take the offered chair, but remained standing toying nervously with the buttons on his gloves. For several moments neither spoke, then a voice that would tremble, in spite of his efforts to be calm, he said:

"Bessie, I have come to ask you a question. Will you marry me?"

"Mr. Morton, surely you don't mean it!" faltered Miss Bell, while a rosy blush mounted to her smooth white brow.

"Yes, Bessie, I mean every word of it. I have never seen any woman that I loved but you; do you think you could care enough for me to be my wife?"

"It's so sudden," stammered Miss Bell.

"I know it is, Bessie; but say yes—please do," he coaxed, gaining courage to plead his cause, now that the ice was broken.

What her answer was the reader can judge; for three weeks later he led her into his own home, and introduced her as "My wife, Mrs. Bessie Morton."

Imagine the surprise and delight of Kate and Lillie at this sudden announcement.

"Oh, Lill, didn't I tell you how it would end? And I am glad of it!" cried Kate, after she had kissed her new aunt and nearly smothered Mr. Morton with a "bear hug" in her delight at the turn affairs had taken. "But uncle, what about the widow?" she quizzed, after the surprise and excitement had somewhat subsided.

Mr. Morton looked searchingly into her face for a moment, and catching the gleam of mischief that sparkled in her eye, he exclaimed:

"So, miss, it was you was it? I might have known it was one of your tricks; but then, all is well that ends well," he added, with a loving glance at the sweet face at the other side of the room.—*Waverley.*

How Wounded Men Behave.

If a soldier is wounded his behavior depends on the manner in which he is wounded and whether he is of a quiet or excitable temper. Flesh wounds received in action are in many cases not felt at all, until the blood comes and the man gets exhausted. When the bone is struck the shock is great and accompanied by acute pain. I have seen poor fellows struck in the breast by minie balls remaining in action for minutes, then sinking on their knees or falling on their faces. Not all such severe wounds are mortal. Sergeant Ture of the Twelfth Missouri received a ball which went right through both temples, and he lived for years afterward; a soldier who was shot through the left lung lived for a whole year; General Shields was shot through his breast in Mexico and reached an advanced age. The worst hits are of course those by canister and round shot and are mostly mortal. They take off arms or legs, or the head of a man, as was the case with the Captain of a Southern battery in the battle of Pea Ridge. Splinters of shells are less dangerous, but when thrown into groups and columns may disable many men. A single shell from a Paixhan gun sent from Fort Duncan, Maryland Heights, in my presence, to Bolivar Heights against a group of Southern horsemen killed General Lewis and wounded or killed nineteen of his companions. I have heard wounded soldiers groaning under great pain, but I never heard them crying out or using profane language. When halting on horseback on the right of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts in the battle of New-Market the regiment was under fire at close range for about forty minutes, losing 200 men in killed and wounded, but not a loud cry was heard from those who were wounded.—*Chicago Ledger.*

A Stupendous Mystery.

Proctor declared that few even among scientific men appreciate the amazing mystery of the force we call gravity. Wonderful as is the familiar attraction of bodies to the earth, gravitation is altogether a greater mystery when considered as a property possessed by matter. The universality of the property which belongs not merely to this or that substance, but to every substance, solid, liquid or gaseous, and not to such aggregations of matter, but to the ultimate molecules and atoms is an amazing, if not an appalling mystery. Here is matter, which men call inert, not merely possessing inherent force, but with its whole texture instinct with inherent, unexplained, probably inexplicable power. But if the universality of gravitation, and the infinite range of the force thus exerted by all matter are wonderful, infinitely more wonderful is the instantaneous nature of its operation. This quality of uniyersal gravitation is indeed so wonderful that few who hear of it for the first time can even admit that it is possible. Yet the astronomer has been able to demonstrate that the interval of time required for gravity to extend its action from one body in space to any other body, even if separated by a distance so great that light at 187,000 miles per second takes thousands of years to cross it, is less than any interval which can be measured.—*Trenton (N. J.) American.*

The Last Bird to Retire.

Apart from the birds which rest during the day and seek their food at night, as the night-jar and the various kinds of owls, and putting aside also those which in summer frequently sing all the night through, as the nightingale, the wood lark and the sedge-warbler it seems that the robin is the last bird to seek repose. It may be often heard singing until nearly midnight in the early summer, and in the winter is to be seen hopping about long after other birds have gone to rest.

PEONS OF MEXICO.

Queer Customs Among the Descendants of the Aztecs.

Sleeping In Trees and Making Obeisance to the Sun.

"Among the most curious people of this continent," remarked John Olendroff to a knot of three or four friends at the Occidental hotel, "are the native peons of Mexico, and when you look at the female portion of that unaccountable race you get a curious representation that makes you pause with wonder.

"Living on the border of Arizona and Mexico, as I have for nine years past, I have had a good opportunity to see many things that most transient people would pass by unnoticed. The longer I stay the more I am impressed with the unaccountable ways of the descendants of the Aztecs. The society 'lady' of the peons, if I may speak of her as such, has a way of doing up her back hair that I have never seen duplicated anywhere.

"It is no less than to put a great clay crown on the top of her cranium, in which the hair is matted, like pigs' bristles in plaster. This crown reaches up, say eight or nine inches, and looks like a great plaster cone. It serves a double purpose. Not only is it worn at evening parties, but throughout the day. Indeed, the primary object of the mud cone was to preserve the head from the intense heat of the southern sun. Now, however, it is worn at evening balls, and no 'lady' thinks herself recherche and in positively good form unless she has her novel crown on. The hair is matted and twisted and coiled all around in it, and it may be depended on that it cannot come loose and come tumbling down and cause her any embarrassment in company. The longer a cone is worn the harder it gets, and when it has reached the age of a month, say, it is as hard as a brickbat, and would have to be smashed to pieces with a sledge if there were no other way discovered. This, however, happily is the case.

"The old Aztecs invented, and the secret has been perpetuated in the race, a peculiar solution compounded from wild plants which knocks the plaster topknot to smithereens. It takes some time to do it, however, usually from five to six hours, and during this time the lovely Aztec maiden or matron must soak her head in a big jar of this solution. It is the proper thing for the women to change these cones at least once a month. After that the whitish soil of which it is composed changes to a dull yellow and the wearer loses caste. And there is caste among the peons as much as there is among any other classes of people.

"These native women are fond of necklaces, and you will often see them going about without nothing on except a necklace and a mud crown. Others again will have very slight raiment. The men do not wear mud crowns, but they are often limited in their attire. Their habits are extremely simple in the main, though in some other respects they go off on wild tangents.

"During a larger part of the year you will see, if you will journey through this region, hammocks slung from all the trees at night time. Indeed, if you were to be out of a moonlight night, and it was your first experience, you would think the palm and pine trees were bearing singular fruit. The natives are all in these hammocks. They are there to escape the tarantulas, centipedes and Mexican scorpions, which are out on the rampage. Let one of these things get into your blankets and he will never be easy until he gets a nip at the occupant. This is why the natives will never sleep on the ground. Besides, it is cooler and more comfortable in the trees.

"The peon, when he rises in the morning makes a queer obeisance to the east. He is saluting the morning sun and does it by first bowing until he has his body at right angles to his legs and horizontal to the earth. In this position he pauses devoutly for perhaps a quarter of a minute, and then, raising his body to its proper position, he abruptly thrusts his right leg, and then his left, forward, another polite bow to Aurora, delivered by an inclination of the head alone, and the business is done.

"This salutation is supposed to win him favor with the reigning forces of the heavens and make him 'solid' for the day. The women never go through this morning performance. They leave all such things to the men. The children of both sexes quickly catch up the ways of their elders and thus grow up perpetuating all the customs of the race."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Chain-Charities.

There is a custom now in vogue of obtaining money for charitable purposes by starting an appeal and causing it to pass through many hands, demanding small sums as it goes.

"I shan't do anything of the sort," replied a lady who was asked to enter one of these 'chain-charities.' "I don't like the system, and I don't intend to be identified with it."

"Then we can't count on you," said a more zealous acquaintance.

"No. I object decidedly to belonging to the chain-gang. I prefer, instead, the opprobrium of being called the missing link."—*Youth's Companion.*

Precious Stones in the United States.

During the last decade new stones have come into favor, some neglected ones have regained their popularity, and still others, such as the amethyst and cameos, have been thrown out entirely. The latter, no matter how finely cut, would not find purchasers now at one-fifth of their former value; about ten years ago they were eagerly sought after at from four to twenty times their present prices. Rubies were considered high ten years ago, and a further rise was not looked for, but today they are still higher, a 9 5-16 karat stone having been quoted at $33,000. There is no demand at present for topaz, yet a syndicate of French capitalists has been organized to control the topaz mines of Spain, in the expectation that after twenty years of disfavor this gem will again be popular. Coral has felt the change of fashion, for during the last three years the imports have been less than $1000 per annum, and in the last ten years in all $33,956, whereas in the ten years preceding $388,577 worth were imported. The popularity of amber, on the other hand, is increasing. The imports of amber beads for the ten years 1868 to 1878 amounted to less than $5000, whereas during the last ten years $35,897 worth have been introduced. Amber amounting to only $47,000 was imported from 1868 to 1878, but over $350,000 worth from 1878 to 1888.

Ten years ago few jewellers carried more than the following stones in stock: Diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald, garnet and occasionally a topaz or aquamarine. The gem and mineralogical collections contained a large series of beautiful stones, hard and of rich color, but known here as "fancy stone" and by the French as pierres de fantasie. Since then considerable interest has centred in these fancy stones, and any leading jeweller is not only expected to be familiar with, but to keep almost all of them in stock. This change may be partly referred to the fact that since the Centennial Exhibition art matters have received more attention among us than before.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

Funny Finds in Pianos.

The variety of articles that piano tuners find in pianos is remarkable. It is also extraordinary what a receptacle of lost articles a piano can become in the course of a few months. A tuner was conversing last night about some of the singular phrases of his calling, when he incidently let drop the statement that he found four diamonds in one piano and had recovered a very substantial reward for his discovery from the lady who had employed him. "You can understand the shock given to a ring," he said, "when a lady is playing and brings her fingers down in a cresendo. If a stone happens to be loose, away it goes, and with that rare affinity which valuable things have for getting into strange places, it promply gets between the keys and works down into the framework of the instrument. And little things like gems are not the only ones lost in this way. I have found coins of all sorts of denominations in a loosely set piano, hairpins, ordinary pins, visiting cards, and the like.

"Where there are children around the accumulation becomes greater, for the little rascals have a fashion of stuffing pianos full of every small thing they can get their mischevous little fingers on. Of course the tone of a piano is very much injured by the presence of anything beneath or behind the keys, but very few persons who use the instrument can distingnish when it is a quarter tone out of the way, especially when they are using the piano themselves."—*New York Times.*

The Best Exercise for Children.

Instinctive gymnastics is, from the hygienic point of view, the best adapted to the regular development of the child. It is not liable to any of the objections we have brought against gymnastics with apparatus. It cannot deform the body, for it is made up of spontaneous movements, and conformed to the natural office of each limb. It does not localize the work in a particular region of the body, for all the limbs are instinctively invited to take their quota of exercise and it does not seduce the child into efforts touching upon the limits of his strength. Instinct also invites him to the kind of work which is best adapted to his particular aptitudes for resisting fatigue. He has a natural disposition to perform light but frequently recurring acts, quick motions, which put him out of breath, while exercises with apparatus rather exact slow and intense efforts that bring on local fatigue. Now, all observers have noticed the wonderful facility with which a child recovers his breath, and his impatience of local fatigue. Finally, natural exercise, being the satisfaction of a want, is by that very fact a pleasure; and joy shines in the face of a child who is playing freely.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Even With the World.

Chronic Dead Beat—Congratulate me, old boy; at last I am even with the world.

Friend—How is that? Have you paid your debts?

"Oh, no; but I owe money to just as many people as I don't owe to."—*New York Tribune.*

Cloth Made of Corn Husks.

One of the best utilized waste products in Austria, resulting in the manufacture of large quantities of paper and cloth, are corn husks. These are boiled with an alkali in tubular boilers, as a result of which the fibres of the husks are found at the bottom of the boiler in a spongy condition, filled with glutinous substance, and which proves to be a perfect dough of cornmeal, containing in a concentrated form all the pabulum originally contained in the husk. The glutinous matter is pressed out from the fibre by hydraulic apparatus, leaving the fibre in the shape of a mass or chain of longitudal threads, interspersed with a dense mass of short fibre. The linen made from the long fibre furnishes a very good substitute for the coarser kinds of flax and hemp, and is superior to jute, gunny cloth, coir and the like.

The paper, for which mostly the short fibres are used—the long fibres constituting the material for spinning—is stronger than papers of the same weight made from linen or cotton rags, its hardness and firmness of grain exceeding that of the best dipped English drawing papers, being especially adapted for pencil drawing, stenographic writing and water colors; its durability exceeds, it is claimed, that of paper made from any other material, and the corn husk parchment is not at exposed points destroyed by insects; if the gluten is left in the pulp the paper can be made extremely transparent without sacrificing any portion of its strength. Again the fibre is easily worked, either alone or in combination with rags, into the finest writing or printing papers; it also readily takes any tint or color, and can be worked almost to as much advantage into stout wrapping papers of superior quality as into fine note and envelope papers.

Flexible Stone.

There lay this morning on the desk of Mr. Samuel Hodgkins, acting chief clerk of the War Department, a stone wrapped in brown paper. It weighed about a pound, and was perhaps 13 inches in length, 2½ in width and one-third of an inch thick. The texture of the stone was fine and presented no evidence of stratification, and was smooth over the entire surface. A knife blade made no impression on the particles. There was no doubt as to its being a genuine stone, but it nevertheless possessed the flexibility of a piece of India rubber. When taken in the hand and shaken in the direction of its flat surfaces it would bend back and forth with a dull, muffled sound. The movement was more of a laxity in the adhesion apparently than an elasticity. When held horizontally by one end the other would drop and remain in that position. With the two ends supported on rests, the free centre could be pressed half an inch below the middle line. With one end held firmly on the desk the other could be bent upward over an inch. The movement was not confined to the one direction—in the plane of the flat surfaces—but the entire stone seemed to be constructed on the principle of an universal joint, with a movement in all directions under pressure.

It came from a mountain in North Carolina, and bears the name of "flexible sand stone." The entire mountain is composed of this material, and pieces cut at random exhibit the same flexible properties.—*Washington Star.*

Relic of a Famous Battle.

A white pine tree was cut recently two miles south of Shade Mills, in Garrett County, near the site of the old Braddock road, and converted into shingles. It was a large tree, and by expert woodsmen estimated to be at least three hundred years old. In cutting it up the saw, going through some tough substance, then supposed to be a knot, attracted attention, and investigation disclosed a bullet embedded within two inches of the heart. The tree at this point was 32 inches in diameter. About one-third of the bullet was sawed away, the remainder weighing at least an ounce, being left in a corner of the butt end of a shingle. The ball is supposed to have been shot from a musket by one of Braddock's men during the campaign which culminated in the disaster at Fort Du Quesne. In this event the bullet was embedded in the tree 133 years ago, each year's growth burying it deeper. It is a most interesting memento of the ill-starred campaign of 1755.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Fish Hooks.

A fish-hook is such a little thing to contemplate unless you have it stuck in your finger that one can hardly conceive of its manufacture being a considerable industry, where fine patented machinery and great skill is required. Fish hooks are made from steel wire. It is softened, one end pointed and barbed by machinery and the other flattened on a small anvil. Then it is curved, enamelled a dark blue color and hardened. A good fish hook is the delight of fishermen—*Graphic.*

A Blind Young Colored Prodigy.

Oscar Moore, a blind negro boy not quite four years of age, is the latest youthful prodigy. Little Moore has a memory that Macaulay might have envied. He can recite poems and sing songs in English, German, and Danish. His parents are very ordinary negroes, and the wonder is where he learned all that he knows.—*Harper's Bazar.*

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG FIRE.

A Half-a-Million Dollar Blaze in the Business District.

Twelve Buildings, Occupied by Fifteen Firms, Destroyed.

The five-story yarn and wool importing house of Rudolph Blankenburg & Co., at No. 13 Bank street, Philadelphia, extending through to numbers 18 and 20 Strawberry treet, has been burned out. The fire started in the basement, and the first intimation the employes had of it was when a fierce body of flame broke through the hatchway on the first floor. The men, women and girls were compelled to leave everything behind them to save their lives. The fire was so rapid that seven girls on the fifth floor were about to jump from the windows, when prevented by a workman, who compelled them to take the stairway, down which they fought their way through the flame and smoke, reaching the street in safety, although all of them were considerably burned and partially suffocated.

In less than five minutes the huge structure was a mass of flame from basement to roof. The fire spread to the building No. 11, the first and second floors of which were occupied by Thompson, Foust & Co., wool commission merchants, and the upper floors by Rudolph Blankenburg & Co. This building was speedily consumed. Meantime the fire ate its way into the four-story iron building, No. 15 Bank street, and in a twinkling the entire structure was a mass of fire. Additional alarms were sent out, and fresh firemen were put at work. In thirty minutes after the fire started seven large wholesale houses in Bank and Strawberry streets were on fire. In the latter street the houses of James Doak, Jr., wool merchant; the Jewell Knitting Company; M. R. Raleigh & Co., yarns, and Philip J. Walsh, notions, were burning. William Murphy, colored, and Joseph Atkinson, who were working on the fifth floor of the Blankenburg building, made a rush for the fire escape, but before they reached it they were surrounded by flames. They finally got out on the fire escape and called to the firemen below. Edward Donohue, of Engine No. 32, raised a sixteen-foot ladder, down which the men climbed in safety. While the firemen were battling with the fire in Bank and Strawberry streets, Philip J. Walsh's store, Nos. 32 and 34 South Second street, which extends through to Strawberry street, caught fire and was badly damaged. The dry-goods store of F. S. V. Hall & Sons, No. 26 South Second street, was also partially destroyed.

Rudolph Blankenburg said: "I think the fire was caused by the explosion of the gas engine which runs the elevator, as a loud report was heard just before the fire was discovered. I am insured for $225,000, but I don't think that will cover my loss."

A rough estimate of the total loss placed it at $500,000, which was covered by insurance to a two-thirds extent.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, but it was stated by one of the employees of Rudolph Blankenburg & Co., after the fire had been got under control, that a bag of waste paper in the engine room in the basement caught fire and communicated to the woodwork. There was a strong draught through the basement at the time, which carried the flames to the elevator and set the upper floors ablaze.

A NEW SENATOR.

General Gilman Marston Appointed from New Hampshire.

General Gilman Marston has been tendered and accepted the appointment of United States Senator from New Hampshire by Governor Sawyer from the 4th of March until the Legislature in June provides for the next six years term. He succeeds the Hon. William E. Chandler. His political career began in 1845, when he was chosen to the Legislature and was three times re elected. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; in 1859 was elected Representative to Congress, serving two years. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed Colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, and was promoted quickly to be a Brigadier-General. In 1865 he was again elected to Congress. Since 1872 his services in the Legislature have been almost continuous, and he has been a leader in that body.

THE LABOR WORLD.

NEW YORK pavers get $2 a day.

THE seamen's strike is spreading.

THE Rome labor riots are becoming serious.

THE year has opened with surprisingly few strikes.

THERE are over 1200 baker shops in New York city.

AMERICAN cast steel for tools is advertised in London.

NEW JERSEY'S Child Labor law is operating satisfactorily.

LESS than 3000 men are left at work on the Panama Canal.

BALTIMORE'S forty trades-unions have a membership of 30,000.

VERMONT factories turn out some 600,000 snow shovels per year.

THERE is a general strike among the dock hands of Mamo, Sweden.

LAST January only saw 18,926 men go on strike in seventy-one strikes.

WILMINGTON (Del.) morocco factories need the hides of 30,000 goats daily.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for the formation of a new National Labor party.

THE freight handlers of Boston have resolved to ask for an increase of pay.

THE average weekly earnings of working-women are larger in Western cities.

THE Washington ordnance foundry when finished will be the largest of its kind in the world.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR paper mill is to be built soon in Satillo, State of Coahuila, Mexico.

THE Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, of Michigan, pay out each year over $3,000,000 in dividends.

IN the large cities of Europe poor people sweep the crossings, picking up a few pennies for their work.

THE united silk workers of New Jersey are about to form a State federation in the interest of their trade.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY has been spending some time among the miners near Reading, Penn.

THE great drawback to progress in the construction of the United States cruiser Texas is in want of skilled labor.

LOWELL (Mass) policemen have a society that pays $7 per week, twenty six weeks in the year, for sickness and $100 at death.

SYDNEY (Australia) workingwomen have opened a big hotel for themselves, where board and lodgings are furnished cheaply.

ENGLISH swordmakers recently refused to work for ten cents per hour, the scale that Germans accept. The former want fifteen cents.

THE standard wages for New York car drivers or conductors is $2 per day, and the law says they shall not work more than ten hours.

THERE are twenty-eight industrial schools in this country which are attended largely by women. To some of these institutions women only are admitted.

IT is claimed that a Chicago street car conductor has stolen thousands of dollars by knowing how to turn back the register. He also sold the secret to other men for $25.

IN the city of Philadelphia are 172 carpet establishments, with 7200 looms and 17,850 workmen. Their aggregate output in 1888 was 79,000,000 yards of carpet valued at $45,000,000.

ALEXANDER NEIGHBORGALL met for the first time Miss Ella Rowe, a young lady of good family, at an entertainment at Parkersburg, W. Va. One hour later they were married and started on a wedding tour a few minutes afterward.

THE deposits in the Philadelphia Saving Fund amounted to the enormous sum of $30,300,000 on January 1 of this year. Nearly all the deposits are made by poor men.

The North Carolinian.

Published, Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

AN AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT AT LAST,

One hundred years after the foundation of our government the FARMERS of the United States have secured a Department whose head is a Cabinet Minister.

If America is, and has been, considered the greatest agricultural country in the world, and the farmers have constituted a larger portion of the population than any other industrial class engaged in industrial pursuits. Yet they have not been represented in the official family of the President,

France has an Agricultural Department; so also have Germany, Austria and Russia, and there is no reason why that interest in the United States should not be marked with a like honorable prominence.

In the new Department is properly embraced the Geological Survey and the Fisheries Commission. The House desired to place the Weather Bureau in the Agricultural Department, but finally yielded to the wish of the Senate to retain it under the control of the War Department.

USELESS AND FOOLISH.

If men would try to educate themselves on the question of national economy there would not be so much antagonism between Capital and Labor. The inter-dependence between the trades which makes the depression of one industry affect the others is pretty generally understood, but the intricate workings of commerce and trade, which cause this interlinking of industries, are often overlooked.

Many a man rails at corporation tyrranny when his own savings are invested in corporation stock, for the Savings Banks must invest their money somewhere; otherwise they could not pay interest, and this interest must be paid from the labor of corporation employes. Wholesale denunciation of capitalists, whether corporations or individuals, is both useless and foolish.

There are undoubtedly many glaring wrongs to be righted; but this must be done by both parties reasoning together. In any debate on the Labor question all the facts ought to considered in order to thoroughly understand the subject and arrive at a conclusion just to all concerned.

HOW IS THIS?

The Democratic press and speakers of this State declared in the last canvass that the public finances were economically and honestly managed, but lo! Gov. Fowle, in a special message to the Legislature, says that there is a deficit of $60,000 in the management of the Penetentiary alone!

A resolution has been introduced in the House asking for an investigation of the causes which led to the deficiency; also who was responsible for the deposite of the Penetentiary funds in the "busted" Raleigh Bank, and how much the State will lose.

If the whole truth were made public there is no doubt it would be found that under the Democratic Administrations the public expenses of the have been increasing for years.

IS IT FAIR?

The debate in the Smalls-Elliott election contest brought out the fact, which was sustained by the statistics, that six Southern States—namely, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina—have forty-three members in Congress and fifty-five Electors for President, with an average vote cast in a District of 7,732, while the six Northern States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Kansas cast an average of 32,616 votes to each Congressional district. Is it at all strange that the people of the latter States complain by raising the question, Is it fair?

While the farmers of the North west received a greater aggregate return for their short wheat crop than for larger yields, the harvest was badly distributed, and many are in distress because of a total frilure of the crop. The Legislature of Minuesota is moving to the relief of such farmers in a bill appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of seed wheat. In parts of Dakota the situation is reported much worse.

The old practice of putting a small handful of manure in the hill with corn or potatoes is gradually giving way to the better plan of spreading it over the entire surfaee. In two weeks the corn is up, most of the feeding roots are from five to ten inches from the plant.

The legislators of Maine are down on the English sparrow and the American crow, both of which enterprising birds they regard as "pesky critters." Well, they are.

A Florida paper says that the two requisites for a pleasant winter are sunshine and Yankees, especially the latter.

Persons who keep a sharp lookout in the political skies may expect to discover some new stars on the American fla before long.

CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.

The CAROLINIAN has always opposed the dangerous and unmanly habit of carrying concealed deadly weapons, especially pistols. A public sentiment should be aroused against it by the press and the people and a universal demand made that the law in regard to the matter be rigorously enforced. Truly says a Southern cotemporary:

"To the habit of carrying pistols the people of the South, and of the North as well, owe two-thirds of the murders that are committed. Break up that habit and crime will be greatly lessened."

And another very proper[illegible] adds:

No consideration of personal liberty requires that men shall be permitted to carry pistols at will when the safety of society is thus imperiled.

There are solid chunks of truth in the following article from a late issue of the Greenville *Reflector*. The CAROLINIAN has time and again given the same advice.

"It almost makes a body sick to see the farmers paying out money at this season of the year for such things as he ought to raise plenty of and have a surplus to sell. We believe that during the last six weeks that every grain of 5,000 bushels of Western corn has been shipped to Greenville, and ton after ton of hay. Farmers must raise these articles and have their barns and smoke-houses at home if they expect to be prosperous.

The New York *Graphic* has recently been purchased and completely reorganized as a vigorously Republican newspaper. It is said that Senator Quay, S. B. Elkins and other prominent Republicans are concerned in the reorganization of *The Graphic*. If so, it is surely going to become a power in the Republican party, and already shows wonderful improvement. See prospectus in another column.

At the annual Convention of Stove Manufacturers recently held at Chicago, the following statistics in regard to the trade were furnished;

The number of stoves made annually in the United States was 3,500,000; the number of blast furnaces in active operation was 410; the number of idle furnaces is 90.

The Fair at Newberne was a grand success. There was 75 varieties of fish shown; the display of wild fowl was fine, and oysters from all the favorite grounds along the Sounds were exhibited.

The Railroad Commission Bill has passed the Legislature, making more fat offices for hungry Democrats—three Commissioners at a salary of $2,000 each, with several Clerks at big pay. The PEOPLE will have to "foot the expense."

A great many people have never believed that Cleveland was really elected President—that he was "counted in" in New York. An article in another column refers to the matter.

The Atlanta Constitution suggests that "for religious people Lent will begin on the 6th of March. For Democrats it will begin on the 4th."

"Confusion worse confounded" is a correct and classical description of the Democratic party.

President Harrison left Indianopolis at 2 o'clock on Monday and got to Washington yesterday.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22th, 1889.

Senators on the democratic side having tried logging and log-rolling as an inducement to their republican colleagues to confirm some of the numerous nominations now pending before that body, and having failed in both, have now begun an attempt to bulldoze the republicans. Senator Harris has been selected to make a daily motion to go into executive session for the purpose of acting on some of these nominations. So far the motion has been voted down with great regularity by the republicans, and so it is likely to be until the end of the chapter. In refusing to inflict any more democratic officials on a long suffering people, the republican Senators believe themselves to be backed by a large majority of the citizens of this country.

Mr. A. P. Edgerton, who Cleveland removed from the Civil Service Commission in order to appoint Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, has written an open letter to Cleveland which has been enjoyed here this week. Of course, Mr. Edgarton is a "sore-head," and had he not been removed from office would never have publicly expressed such opinions, but that does not mar the enjoyment which the flaying he gives Mr. Cleveland imparts to many people hereabouts, particularly democrats in the Sam. Randall stripe. The lack of space prevents my sending the entire letter, but the following opinion of a democratic President, by a democrat, is too good to be lost: "Mr. President, with due courtesy to the high office you hold, allow me to say that you are a very peculiar man, a positive man, positively wrong or positively right and therefore an unsafe man to trust; and that element in your character, I believe, led to your defeat. You are a man who would not permit your real friends to admonish you with freedom and confidence, and as a result you have suffered for the want of friends, and your wrecked greatness has discovered that there is no true success in life without the power and blessing of friendship. * * * * You have been taught that great men with destinies are not always wise, except in their own conceit."

The Omnibus Territorial bill has at last passed, and has now gone to the President. The people of South Dakota, under this act, will on May 14th, vote upon the adoption of the Sioux Falls Consitution; also the location of the capital. On the same date the citizens of North Dakota, Montata and Washington may vote for delegates to constitution conventions and for state officers. On the first Tuesday in October, the people may vote upon the constitutions proposed by the conventions, and if adopted, after the President's proclamation to that effect, the Governors of each may order an election of members of the legislature and of Representatives in Congress. The legislatures may meet and elect two Senators each, in time to take their seats at the beginning of the first regular session of the Fifty first Congress, at which time the Representatives shall also be admitted to seats.

The stone which Cleveland, Carlisle, Mills and the other master-builders of the Democratic party rejected has become the head of the corner. Samuel J. Randall, if not the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in the House, is virtually its master. If anybody must be "read out" of the Democratic party, Mr. Randall is the man who will do the "reading out"—not "Premier" Mills, nor yet "Boss" Scott nor Grover Cleveland. Mr. Randall is an able strategist, as well as a wily tactician, and he took Mills completely by surprise to-day.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Minneapolis Book Fiend says of Ge. Barnes Hall's Book, *Historical Sketches*: "A complete compendium of facts, biographical sketches and historical events pertaining to our country, from the landing of Christopher Columbus to the present time. The majority of readers care little to go farther into the past than this book goes and few have the time to devote to the ill arranged and dry facts, such as are given in our American Histories. The author of "Historical Sketches" doubtless thought so when he was led to compile such a volume brim full of historical facts, written in such a happy style, that from the outset it impresses the reader with its adaptability to meet a long felt need. Price $1.

The approaching inauguration of President Harrison, and the opening of the new *regime* at Washington, gives universal interest to Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart's article on "The Nation's New Leadership," which opens the March number of *Frank Leslies Popular Monthly*. The lives and character of President elect Harrison and Vice President-elect Morton, and of their wives are sketches in vigorous, picturesque and intimate style; while the accompanying portraits and other illustrations give a permanent, as well as a timely interest to this contribution. The table of contents of this number of the magazine is as rich and varied as ever, literature and art vying with each other in its attractive pages. Among the principal illustrated articles are Mary Titcomb's charming "Glimpses of the Scottish Lochs"; Mr. W. Hosea Ballou's "Pensacola"; a comprehensive review of "Ships and Ship building," from the vessels of the Ptolemies down to the new United States war-steamer Maine; a fascinating picture of the every day life, dress and toilet of "A lady in Ancient Egypt" by Helen Mary Tirard; a curious account of "The Fleet Marriage" of London, by A. C. Ewald; and crisp biographical sketches of two European celebrities of widely different characters—Von Moltke of Germany, and Lord Randolph Churchill of England. Fiction comes to the front, in the beginning of the thrilling new serial story, "An Artificial Fate," by Professor Clarence M. Boutelle. Illustrated poems, essays, scientific articles, fine art illustrations, appropriately fill out this number of the Monarch of the Monthlies.

We do not beleive in medicine for children, but we do beleive in Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and assert that no family should be without it. Price 25 cts.

Laxdor, the great remedy for dyspepsia from all deleterions substances, and there is no danger of having one's teeth salivated by its use which is frequently done by preparations containing poision. Sold by all druggists 25 cents.

The Legislature.

THE SENATE: The following bills were passed: To establish a training school and abolish the normal white schools; to authorize the Commissioners of Hyde to levy a special tax; for resurveying lines between this State, Virginia, Tennessee and South Carolina; to protect the oyster interests of the State from non-residents.

The time of the session on Saturday was consumed in a prolonged discussion of the election law. The debate was heated and assumed a political phase. A great many amendments were offered, but all were voted down.

THE HOUSE: Bill relating to working convicts on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—returns $101,000 of bonds now in the State Treasury as security, to the company, the present State policy being not to furnish convicts; prohibiting non-residents from dredging oysters in waters of the State; permitting the incorporation of fire companies without the payment of tax; amending pilot laws of Hatteres inlet; providing for alternate method for working the public roads; Railroad Commission, with the salaries of the commissioners at $2 000 and clerks $1,000.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind. testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Beltville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at A. Wadsworth's drugstore.

General Harrison Wants Light.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Dr. Doane, of Williamsport, Pa., who was in town yesterday, told an instance related by Governor Foraker at the banquet in Columbus on the late anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, which outlines the policy of the coming Administration. A political stickler asked President elect Harrison if he could not continue some of President Cleveland's appointees in office.

"Why should I?" asked the President-elect.

"Because they are good appointments."

"Can you mention a good appointment?" asked the General.

The questioner rubbed his head and hesitated.

"When you can," said General Harrison, "we will continue the conversation"

Watch for the Proclamation.

From the wicked Chicago News,

It is suspected that Archbishop G William Curtis will appoint March 4th as a day for solemn fasting and prayer throughout Mugwumpery. We are told that the half dozen Mugwumps still breathing in Chicago intend to wear crape on their left arms far the week following Harrison's inauguration eating unleavened bread and wallowing in sackcloth and ashes.

A PHYSICIAN'S

WARNING!

Of all the terrible, soul affrightening curses that afflict all classes of humanity, nothing in all ages has ever approached comparison to the ravages of

BLOOD POISON that slow, insatiate destroyer of flesh and life. Alas! How often just such an affliction loves to affect a noble life with its poisonous taint. It strikes with destructive aim the most notable, sparing neither

SCROFULA king nor statesmen. Even unto the third generation are the sins of the father made manifest What a fearful heritage to bequeath an innocent child! Ah! the horrible ravages of this affliction! To its activity is due sore throat

SORES sore liver, sore kidneys, sore lungs, sore skin, great ulcers, internal, external and eternal unless proper treatment is applied. The best remedy is a prescription used extensively in private practice by an old Atlanta physician. It is now prepared a thousand gallons at a time, and is sold in large bottles at only one dollar per bottle. It is called B. B. B. or Botanic Blood Balm. Under its peculiar influence the blood poison first becomes passive, then divided, and lastly is exuded through the liver, through the kidneys, and through the pores of the skin.

PIMPLES

It is clearly the duty of every one who suspects the least trace of syphilitic or scrofulous poison in their blood, whether recently from contagion or from inheritance, to get it out of their system thoroughly by the use of this great remedy so

PAIN that pimples, sores, aches, pains, weak kidneys and other symptoms will not be transmitted to innocent posterity.

Demand it of your druggist and take no substitute. Testimonials from those who have used it may be found in the illustrated "Book of Wonders" sent free to any address by the Blood Balm Co. Atlanta, Ga. (3)

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PEERLESS BRONZE PAINTS—6 Colors,
PEERLESS LAUNDRY BLUING.
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During the coming year some of the most prominent leaders in the Republican party will contribute timely articles to the Weekly Graphic.

Remember that THE GRAPHIC, being an illustrated paper, does not interfere with any other paper.

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PRICE 25 CENTS. AT ALL DEALERS.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS. *The Great Tobacco Antidote!*—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

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1889—Pioneer Seed Catalogue of America.
Complete list of Vegetables, Flowers, Bulbs and Small Fruits, with descriptions and prices. New Shape, New Type, completely revised and improved. Contains more varieties than any other catalogue printed. 3 elegant colored plates, 8x10½ inches, and a frontispiece. Every person who owns a foot of land or cultivates a plant should have a copy. Price of VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, containing a certificate good for 15 cents worth of Seeds, only 15 cents. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

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Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

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YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,

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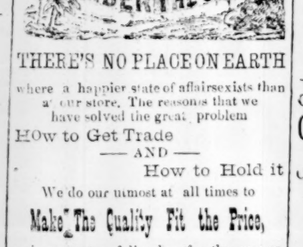

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This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L ROBERSON, Prop

J. H. HARRIS,
—WITH—
CALEB HALEY & CO
Wholesale Commission Commission Dealers in all kinds of

FRESH FISH.
14 FULTON MARKET,
NEW YORK.

The sale of North Carolina Shad a Specialty, Stencils and Stationary on application.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.
Estate of John T. Parker.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late John T Parker, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This February 7th, 1889.

EXZERNIA MORSE, Adm'x.

C. T. Lanphear. A. W. Haff
LANPHEAR & HAFF
Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty, No Agents,

HINCHMAN SON & CO,
Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,
7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA PA.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty. No Agents.

H. M. ROGERS. A. M. ROGERS. H. C. ROGERS
H. M. ROGERS & CO.
Wholesale Commission Dealers
IN
All Kinds of Fish.

11 ulton Fish Market & 207 Front St
NEW YORK.
Warehouse & Cold Storage, 207 Front St,
SHAD A SPECIALTY

O. S. HARDING & CO,
Wholesale Commission Dealers in
FRESH FISH

Game and Terrapin,
Nos 9 & 10 Dock Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Consignments solicited and Shipping Orders promptly attended to.

S. T. SKIDMORE.
Wholesale Commission Dealer
—IN ALL KINDS OF—

Fresh Fish.
142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.

C. G. LINDER. J. A. LINDER.
C. G. LINDER & BRO,
SUCCESSORS TO A. B. HIGBIE & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Wholesale DEALERS IN
FRESH FISH.

GAME & TERRAPIN
30, 31, 40 & 41 Dock Street Wharf,
Philadelphia, Pa.

S. L. STORER & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of
Fresh Fish,

LOBSTERS, TURTLE, ETC,
19 Fulton Fish Market,
New York.
Stencils and Stationery furnished on application.

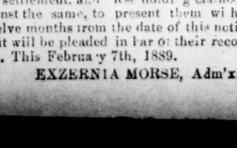
DAVENPORT & MORRIS
WHOLESAL ROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash
On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West at South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

SAMUEL, B.M ILLER. CLARENCE G. MILLER
S B. MILLER & CO,
W HOLESALE COMMISSION

FISH DEALERS,
NO. 7 FULTON MARKET?
NEW YORK.
Shad a Specialy.



$85 Solid Gold Watch Free
Solid for $100, until lately Best $25 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 912, Portland, Maine.

JACOB SALOMONSKY
—o—
The Grandest Display of
CLOTHING
—and—
DRESS GOODS
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns mad promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.
—o—
J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN
COMPOUND OXYGEN
NOT A DRUG
1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

—o—

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment: Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Vochres, New York City Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phil.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Eichie Inverness, Scotland; Emmet Cooper Cuba, Spanish Honduras, M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff Cal; James Moore, Sup't Police, Stamford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

"*Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results,*" is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.
Estate of John H. Ziegler.

Having qualified as Executrix of the late John H. Ziegler, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This February 20th, 1889,

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER, Ex'x.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of R. P. Krauss, dec'd.

Having qualified as Administrator of R. P. Krauss, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of recovery. This February 20, 1889

G. W. COBB, Adm'r.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS

COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats. Promptly meet on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left.

HUMPHREYS'

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, sore or weak Eyes	.50
19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasms	1.00
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions	1

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
50 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

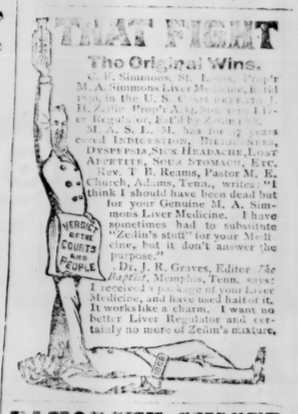
Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner,
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

FERTILIZERS
Cheap and Good,
For Sale at the E. City Oil Mills

We have taken the Agency for BAUGH'S ANIMAL BONE & POTASH COMPOUND, which has proved to be a complete mixture for Cotton, Corn, Potatoes etc. etc. Apply to J. S. CARTWRIGHT, or W. D. LATHROP & CO.

Dec. 12-3m.



HEART TREATMENT
The Original Wins.

C. F. Simmons, St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sir: Having used your Medicine, Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine, I feel it my duty, in the U. S. Court in which I hold the office of Register, to say that I have used Dr. M. A. S. L. M. for 3 years and find it a sure cure for Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Etc.
Rev. T. B. Reams, Pastor M. E. Church, Adams, Tenn., writes: "I think I should have been dead but for your Genuine M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine. I have sometimes had to substitute "Zeilin's stuff" for your Medicine, but it don't answer the purpose."
Dr. J. R. Graves, Editor *The Baptist*, Memphis, Tenn. says: I received a package of your Liver Medicine, and have used half of it. It works like a charm. I want no better Liver Regulator and certainly no more of Zeilin's mixture.

FAVORITE SINGER
Warranted for Five Years.
ONLY $20.
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME.

Our Favorite Singer
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers.

Sent on one week's trial. Delivered in your home free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for circulars and Testimonials,

Co-operative Sewing Machine Co.,
219 Quince Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. ATLANTA, GA. DALLAS, TEX.
ST LOUIS, MO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FOR SALE BY

—0—

ECONOMY

LEADS TO

PROSPERITY.

—0—

Any man who aims at economy can't afford to miss this great sale. I am determined to force down my enormous surplus stock of Winter-weight Wearing Apparel, and am aroused towards making this the most advantageous

Money Saving Sale

we have ever introduced to the public. I said I'd do it, and I am doing it.

Fine Sack suits, Cutaways, Prince Alberts are now selling at near cost. I am offering my stock of fine Shoes, such as Walkingfast, Reed and other qualities, at a big reduction.

I am selling a fine line of

MEN'S WEAR

at cost. Dozens upon dozens of of men's fine Overcoats in Sacks, Newmarkets, Ulsters, Stormcoats and in Cheviots, Chinchillas, Beaver, Melton, Kerseys, Cassimere and worsted, fit for any man and are in every detail of manufacture equal to garments made to measure, all of which are yours today at manufacturers' cut rate prices.

Boy's & Children's Suits

by the dozen upon dozen, and men's boy's and youth's Trousers, dozens upon dozens of them, all of first-class goods,—all are yours at manufacturers' cut rate prices.

Hats of latest styles of Rossmore, Miller Dunlap and Martin shapes.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, etc., at a large decline in prices.

Oil and Rubber Goods can be found at manufacturers' prices.

I am selling my entire stock of Ladies' Wraps, Cloaks, long and short, at cost,

Dress Goods Department.

I am now offering my fine Cashmmeres, Henriettas, Flannels, Tricots, Serge goods, etc., at a deduction of 15 to 20 cents per yard.

SATINES: I am selling all uolors at 10, 12 and 13 cents a yard, and if you have an interest in economizing, you can't afford to miss this great unloading sale I have placed in active service,

H. WEISEL,

The Original Leader and Regulater of Low Prices,

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27 1889.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. E. P. Wilson, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

COLORED BAPTIST, OLIVE BRANCH. Rev. J. K. Lamb, Pastor. Service every Sunday, and special Service every 4th Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

☞ Plan right.

☞ Then execute well.

☞ Combine brain, muscle and WILL.

☞ The shipments of our Fishermen are increasing.

☞ Court at Currituck next Monday, Judge Boykin to preside.

☞ The 'cold snap" has checked the work of our Truckers, delaying planting, etc.

☞ Support home first—be it mecean. ics, merchants, tradesmen and also PRINTERS.

☞ Our Representative, E. J. Barco esq., continues quite sick. He will not be able to return to Raleigh.

☞ Wm. G. Wood, of Parkville, died on the 18th inst. He was a brother of ex-Sheriff John L. Wood of Elizabeth City,

☞ On the 21st inst, by C. D. Beale esq., Mr. John Eason was married to Miss Addie Cartwright, both of Mt. Herman.

☞ Mr. Henry E. Nixon was married on the 24th inst to Miss Maggie Cherry, both of Newland. W. J. Williams esq., officiated.

☞ Several of our citizens both in town and county, contemplate going to the Inauguration The editor is not going. He *may* go later.

☞ For the very kind letters received from a number of the active Republicans of the District, endorsing his position, the editor of the CAROLINIAN returns his profound acknowledgements.

☞ To accommodate the Fishermen, the Railroad Company have put their steamer Mary E. Roberts on the line to the Roanoke Marshes to connect with the trains here The early fast Fish Train will be started about the 11th of March.

☞ While the 'cake" is conceded to the *Falcon* for effrontery and egotism, as monitor, mentor and guide it is pronounced a stupid failure. The attempt to fertilize a large area of surface with a small amount of brains never has succeeded, and it never will!

☞ Mrs. John C. Broderick, who was on a visit to her mother and sister here, received a telegram on Monday morning that her husband had just died at his home at Havana, N. Y., after a sickness of only two days. He was an elder brother of Mr. Geo. E. Broderick, and once resided here.

☞ On Friday, the 22d, the grand parade and other celebratory exercises intended in honor of Washington's birthday, were prevented by the rain. And it did rain! The heavens were opened, and the raindrops fell almost as copiously as they did during one of the days of the flood! Only those obliged to, ventured out. At Raleigh there was a big snow storm, interrupting travel and business.

☞ The CAROLINIAN favors a new Jail; but it thinks that $10,000 is a larger sum than is needed to build it. It is suggested to purchase a new lot and build a Keeper or Sheriff's house in connection with the jail. All right, but it all can be done for not exceeding $6,000. The old jail is worse than a nuisance; it is a disgrace—unhealthy and insecure. A new one—neat, healthy and safe—should be built most certainly, but extravagance should be avoided. "Them's our sentiments," despite the *little lamb's* butting!

☞ Attention was called in the last issue of the CAROLINIAN to the fact that Senator G. F. Edmunds had introduced a bil in the U. S. Senate looking to a purchase of the Dismal Swamp Canal by the General Government. The Senator has paid several visits to our Albemarle section, the last time coming by way of the Canal, stopping a part of two days at Elizabeth City. The editor of the CAROLINIAN called on him at the Albemarle House, and gave him information about certain matters queried after. He gave no intimation as to the purpose of his visit further than that, accompanied by his wife and daughter, the trip was one of pleasure and observation; but the important bill he has framed explains one of the objects had in view.

——This movement is significant. It is not only practicable and really important to the Government, but it means incalculable good for Elizabeth City. With the earnest co operation of our Member of Congress, Hon. T. G. Skinner, who, we are sure, will give it close attention, we feel assured of its ultimate success. The CAROLINIAN called attention to and advocated this very thing years ago.

☞ Be honest and then be generous.

☞ The worth of a thing depends on the want of it.

—Early Rose Seed Potatoes at Robinson's,

☞ Leave your business unduly and your business will leave you.

—You won't do yourself justice if you don't look over Moses Weisel's stock before buying.

☞ Talking about marriage being a failure, it always is when the man thinks he is marrying an angel and the woman a man like the novelist's hero.

—Just drop in when passing and take a look at our Tinware department. Robinson & Co,

☞ "Remember, madam, that you are the weaker vessel," said the irate husband. "Exactly," said the lady, "but do you not forget that the weaker vessel may have the stronger spirit in it."

——A good second-hand Sewing Machine for sale at less than half price, at this office

☞ The Signal Service Bureau gave notice that a "cold wave" was coming, and it came—the coldest of the season. It reached here on Saturday, and Sunday and Monday did their level best to offset the moderate weather preceeding them. Indeed, they did considerable in the way of ballancing the score.

—The cold days are comin, but it will be a cold day when Moses Weisel can't undersell all competitors.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is asked, "Who is, or was, the author of the phrase 'The pen is mightier than the sword,' and under what circumstances was it said?" The expression is found in Bulwer's play of "Richelieu," and was uttered by Richelieu when, on being warned of a plot to murder him, he took up a heavy sword to show his power of self-defence, and finding himself too feeble to wield it, dropped it and set down to write.

—Only a few heating Stoves left which we are still offering at cost, Robinson & Co.

☞ Every boy and girl, too, should be taught habits of industry—should learn how to work. Education is all right; schools and colleges have their places. but parents make a grave mistake when they conclude that an "education" is *all* their children need; that they can come home at vacations and spend their time in attending base balls, playing croquet and lawn tennis, their nights in dancing and progressive euchre, and then sleeping in the morning while the glorious sun is shining.

—There is no need for investigation as to the quality of Brick, for Thompson & Son again took the first premium at the late Fair.

☞ Readers of the poems of "Annie M," as well as all interested in Mrs. H. Murphy's weekly Items, will be glad to learn that, moved by a desire to benefit Eastern North Carolina, she has begun a series of letters to the Boston *Pilot*. These letters have already appeared in the *Pilot* of January 12th and 26th, and February 23d. Poems from her pen, under the signature of Annie M., appear also in two of these numbers. Copies of the paper can be obtained at Melick's Book Store.

—If you want good hard Brick that are durable and have stood the test, go to Thompson & Son

——A second-hand Heater, for Sitting Room or Parlor, nearly as good as new, for sale very low. Call at this Office,

——Make a break for Moses Weisel's if you want bargains in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.

—"I'd give anything," said Miss A. "if I had as small a foot as Miss G.", "Well," said her friend, "you can have it for nothing. Miss G's foot is large as yours, but she wears the shapely shoes of Moses Weisel's, giving her foot the appearance of being smaller than it is. A clumsy shoe disfigures any foot. Try Moses Weisel next time and see what a change he can make in the appearance of your feet."

☞ Before another issue of the CAROLINIAN appears the country will have a Republican President, and it may be accepted as a fact that the man inaugurated will have a Republican Administration. The Republican party has not come into power to stay out of power. The CAROLINIAN believed that when Cleveland was installed that the offices should have been vacated by Republicans and filled by Democrats. This was its advice in 1888 to Republicans. It is its advice in 1889 to Democrats. All Democrats holding Administrative offices, and not believing in the Republican party, being distrustful of its principles and policy, and not in sympathy with it, should do themselves the justice and credit of vacating the offices they hold. Isn't it natural, as well as right and proper, for a President or any other responsible officer elected as Republicans, to want the places under them filled by men who hold Republican principles, and have pride in and affection for the Republican party? The CAROLINIAN believes in making a "clean sweep," in putting Republicans in every office which in the least affects the efficiency of the Administration, or the strength, reputation and life of a political party. This may be old-fashioned, but it is downright good sense, with no hypocracy about it.

☞ Read the new advertisements in this week's CAROLINIAN.

☞ Mrs. Delia Carter, of Shiloh, died on the 21st inst, aged 81 years

—REDUCTION IN SHOES! Ladies' $1.25 Shoes now $1 00 at Fowler & Co's. Ask your Merchant for Fowler & Co's new $1.25 Button or Lace Shoes, and if they have no e send to Fowler & Co., for them. Every pair guaranteed to be solid bottoms. "Fowler & Co." on each box

LOCAL MENTION.

It's cold enough now.—See Flora's new advertisement. He is one of our wide awake business men.—We had a pleasant call on Friday from C. W. Snell esq., former member of the Legislature from Washington county. He is politically sound and a capital good fellow.—A Fire well has been put down at Canal Bridge on Road street. Another is needed at some point on or near Shepard street.—The death of Mrs. Thomas, late Miss Bland, is noticed in another column. We condole with the sorely afflicted family,—Rev. J. L. White preached his farewell sermon at the Baptist Church on Sabbath last. As before announced, he has accepted a call at Durham, where he now goes.—Col. Creecy returned on Monday from [illegible] the Newberne Fair. [illegible] reports a royal good time. —The sermons being delivered by Rev. E. P. Wilson, Pastor of the Methodist Church, are attracting more than usual attention. They are impressive, able and eloquent.—The new Corner Stone Colored Baptist Church on Martin street, between Lawrence and Shepard, is nearly enclosed.—It is currently reported that parties from Maryland and the City of Washington have purchased the Graves lot on Knob's Creek, at the upper end of Pennsylvania Avenue, with the view of erecting, at an early day, a large Saw and Planing Mill.—W. J. Griffin esq., has closed his Law office and proposes devoting his entire attention to a Lumber enterprise in which he has become largely interested.—There was a lull in the travel during the past week, —There will be a Literary Entertainment, with an elaborate programme, at the A. M. E. Zion Church tonight. —W. O. Temple esq., came home on Saturday from Tyrrell, having been severely cut in the hip by a man named James Dillon out in the timber lands in which Mr. Temple has been operating.—The announcement of the "Pink Tea Party" by the ladies of the Methodist Church last week, was premature. It is to come off on tonight and tomorrow night, in the Lecture Room. Let us all go.—S. S. Fowler has purchased a new engine for his Net & Twine Factory.

What's better for a wound than Salvation Oil? Echo answers: "What" We answers: "Nothing." "So say we all of us, so say we all!" Only 25 cts.

A poor unfortunate in Milwaukee is said to have sneezed himself to death. Alas! poor creature, living in the light of the nineteenth century and never heard of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Well this is more than Egyptian darkness!.

Cleveland was Made President by Stealing Votes from Butler.

Washington Special to Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The evidence exists, and is now attainable, that Mr. Blaine, and not Mr. Cleveland was elected President in 1884. It is a late hour to discover the fact, but it is none the less important or startling. The case is in a nutshell. It has been often vaguely charged that votes for Gen. Butler were counted in large numbers for Mr. Cleveland. General Butler's friends now have the absolute proof. They know, for instance, that in two districts in New York city from 1,500 to 1,700 Butler votes were counted for Cleveland. These alone, without going further, would have overcome the Democratic majority, and have given the electoral vote of New York to Mr. Blaine. It will be remembered that Cleveland's plurality in New York State was only 1,047. The friends of General Butler have been looking into this matter for some time. They declare that they now have absolute proof. What method they will take to make this grave matter known is not determined, but it is not a matter which they are likely to let sleep for any length of time.

The county Farmer's Alliance, of Chowan county, has called a meeting of Alliance men from Bertie, Chowan Perquimans, Tyrrel and Washington counties to consider plans for erecting at Edenton a cotton factory, oil mill and canning establishment.

There is a movement to form a county out of portions of Martin, Halifax and Edgecombe, with the county seat somewhere on the Chowan and Southern road.

The Hickory *Press* says: Judge Philips sent a man to jail in Winston last week for coming on the witness stand intoxicated served him right.

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SOCIETY NOTES.

BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

Death has again been with us. On Friday night Feb. 22nd Mrs. Mamie Thomas, *nee* Bland, was called to enter the joys of heaven. Hardly three months have elapsed since her bridal day, and but one month since she followed her mother to the grave—that tender mother to whom she had ever been a most devoted child. Alas! how little did any of her friends think then that sweet Mamie's life was destined to be so brief!

"How many hopes were borne upon thy bier
O bride of stricken love! in anguish bitter!
Like flowers the first and fairest of the year
Plucked on the bosom of the dead to wither,"

On Sunday P. M., 24th inst the funeral ceremony took place at the Baptist Church, Rev. J. L. White officiating. The reverend orator spoke in tender and consoling words of Mrs. Thomas' lovely Christian character; of her many virtues which endeared her to all who knew her, and added "I feel that I could rather sit among the mourners than stand here to pronounce her eulogy It was only a little while ago that she gave her heart to God, and I buried her with Christ in the waters of baptism, a little later and I gave her to her husband at this alter, and now * * * A brief six months covers this history of Mamie's life."

"Tears fell when thou wert dying
From eyes unused to weep
And long where thou art lying
Will tears the cold turf steep."

Every heart moves in sympathy for the bereaved family especially for Mr. Thomas. Yet there are seasons, and this is one of them, in which the fullest and most perfect sympathy remains unsufficient; when we would fain know more of the mysterious ways of Divine Providence; when with that sweet poet Mrs. Hemans we would call on the Lord with words of strength imperious in grief

"Speak then thou voice of God within!
Thou of the deep low tone!
Answer me through life's ceaseless din
Where has the spirit flown?
And the voice answered—Be thou still,
Enough to know is given
Clouds, winds and stars their tasks fulfill
Thine is to trust in Heaven."

The inclement and unseasonable weather prevented a public demonstration on Washington's Birthday, but the children and many of the young people celebrated at the City Academy, and seemed to quite enjoy coming home in the rain.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine, it is taken internally and made in Toledo, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

A Back-Handed Lick.

North State.

The House has passed a bill making it a penitentiary offense for a white man to commit adultery with a colored woman, or a colored man to commit adultery with a white woman. This is supposed to be a back handed lick at the Senate for passing a bill a few weeks ago making it unlawful to keep a house of ill-fame, and declaring every man found in one to be a proprietor of the same, and subject to prosecution and punishment as such. This latter bill has been smothered up in some way in the House.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. Kink's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

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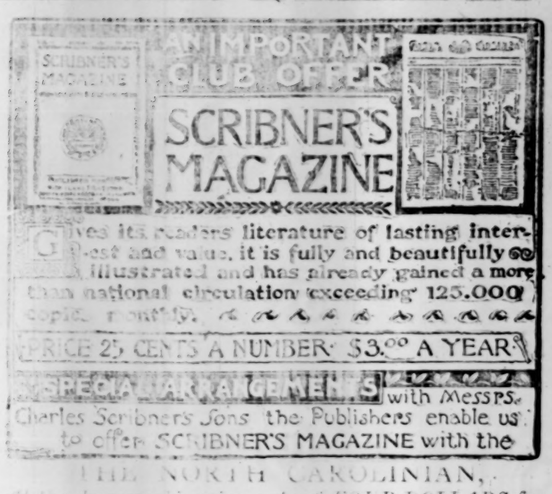
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Purchasers in the Store of FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Department where they can find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Venetian, Hemp, Rag, Cocoa and Rubber Mats, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Smyrna Rugs, Table Oil Cloth, Table Linen, Floor Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, Carpets and Rugs to match.

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Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department where can be found Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit.

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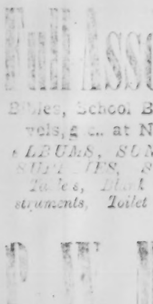

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FOUR NEW STATES.

Both Houses Pass the Omnibus Territorial Bill.

The Two Dakotas, Montana and Washington Admitted.

After years of active endeavor on the part of its citizens the Territory of Dakota is to be clothed with Statehood. She comes into the Union, however, as two States, and with Montana and Washington, whose admission was also permitted by Congress, the number of American States will be increased to forty-two.

The conference report on the Omnibus Territorial bill has been agreed to by both Senate and House, and it only needed the signature of the President in order to become a law.

In the House the adoption of the bill was greeted with applause, but in the Senate the provisions of the bill gave rise to some debate.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, presented the report in the House and Mr. Platt in the Senate.

The bill as agreed to in conference provides for the admission of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana and Washington. The attempt to induce the Territory of Washington to accept the name of Tacoma has been fruitless.

The Territory of Dakota is to be divided on the line of the seventh standard parallel produced due west to the western boundary of the Territory. The delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention north of this parallel shall assemble at Bismarck and those elected south of the paralle at Sioux Falls. The delegates to the Convention in each of the proposed new States shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in May next and shall meet on July 4 and declare that they adopt the Constitution of the United States. They are authorized thereupon to form constitutions and State governments.

It is provided that at the election for delegates to the Convention in South Dakota the electors shall vote for or against the Sioux Falls constitution. If a majority of the votes shall be for the constitution the Convention shall resubmit to the people of South Dakota for ratification or rejection the constitution framed at Sioux Falls and also the articles and propositions separately submitted, including the question of locating the temporary seat of government, with such changes only as relate to the name and the boundary of the proposed State, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts and such amendments as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act; and if a majority of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall be for the constitution, irrespective of the articles separately submitted, the State of South Dakota shall be admitted as a State in the Union under said constitution, as hereinafter provided; but the archives, records and books of the Territory of Dakota shall remain at Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, until an agreement in reference thereto is reached by said States.

But if at the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention in South Dakota a majority of all the votes then cast shall be against the Sioux Falls constitution it shall be the duty of the Convention to form a constitution as if that question had not been submitted to the people. It is made the duty of the President to admit the four new States by proclamation if the constitutions formed are ratified at the election to be held on the first Tuesday in October. Each of the new States shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress, except South Dakota, which shall be entitled to two Representatives.

Section 11 provides that all lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be disposed of only at public sale and at a price of not less than $10 per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may under such regulations as the legislatures shall prescribe be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company; and such land shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

All mineral lands are exempted from the grants made by the act. The two Dakotas are to be added to Justice Miller's circuit (the Eighth) and Washington and Montana to Justice Field's (the Ninth).

If the anxiety of the people in those Territories is as great as it has been represented to be, there is no reason why North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington should not be States within nine months, and also be represented by Senators and Representatives in the first regular session of the Fifty-first Congress, while the people living north and south of the seventh standard parallel, which is to be the boundary line between the two Dakotas, are to have a chance to say whether there shall be a greater differ nce than is promised between the two.

TRIPLE MURDER.

A Worthless Fellow Kills His Sister, His Two Nieces and Himself.

Mrs. Philip Chemileke, aged fifty, her daughters Mary and Rose, aged twenty and eighteen respectively, were murdered in a little farmhouse in London Township, fourteen miles from Glenville, Minn., by the woman's brother-in-law, Joseph Chemileke, nineteen years old.

Young Joseph Chemileke went to the house of his half-brother Philip, a Bohemian farmer. Joseph had shown a good deal of attention to his comely nieces, Mary and Rose, but he was a quarrelsome fellow and the girls' parents did not like to have him about. It was said that there was a quarrel during Joseph's visit at his brother's, and he left the house in a rage. He started toward his home, but finally retraced his steps and hung about his brother's house.

Some little time after Joseph had gone Mary and Rose had occasion to go out of the house. Joseph, who had been lying in wait, drew a revolver and shot them both in the head and neck. They fell mortally wounded. The murderer, smoking pistol in hand, then rushed into the house and shot his sister-in-law, killing her instantly.

Philip was absent at the time or else he might have shared the same fate. The only one in the house who escaped the murderer was a half witted brother of the girls.

One of the girls was not instantly killed. She ran to her brother's, a mile away, but she fell dead on entering the house.

The murderer slipped off in the darkness. When about forty rods away he stopped, placed the muzzle of the revolver to his face, pulled the trigger and fell dead. When found a shotgun and a revolver lay by his side.

TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Four New Revenue Reform Bills Presented in the House.

Four new Tariff bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives. They are fathered respectively by Messrs. McMillin of Tennessee, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Randall of Pennsylvania, and Forney of Alabama.

The McMillin bill, reported from the Ways and Means Committee, stands earliest in the calendar. On that the Democrats of the committee 're agreed. It is the Mills bill, with the cotton, metal and chemical schedule of that bill omitted, except that it makes tin plate and cotton ties duty free and reduces the duties on iron beams and other structural iron and on steel rails. This McMillin bill is estimated by the committee to reduce the revenue $72,000,000.

In case the House shall not like this bill well enough to adopt it Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, with the consent of his fellow Democrats on the committee, has reported another. This reduces revenue and taxes by making wool and tin plate duty free, repealing the tobacco tax and reducing and equalizing the duties on woolen and worsted goods as the Mills bill did. This Breckinridge bill will, it is estimated, reduce the revenues nearly $42,000,000.

Next comes the Cowles bill, reported by Mr. Randall after the preceding two bills. It repeals all the internal taxes on tobacco and its manufactures, and is estimated to reduce the revenue over thirty millions.

Finally comes a bill, or a recommendation for a bill, by Mr. Forney, of Alabama, which leaves a small tax on manufacturers and dealers in cigars and tobacco, but otherwise repeals what Mr. Randall does. All these measures were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

ALL QUIET IN SAMOA.

No Fighting Since the Last Report —A Consul's Warning.

The latest advices from Samoa say there has been no change in the situation since the last report. There has been no fighting, and Tamasese and Mataafa remain in their strongholds. The British Consul has warned British subjects not to supply natives with arms, and to maintain strict neutrality. The British warship Calliope has replaced the warship Royalist. The German and American warships remain stationary. Herr Brandero, the leading partisan of Tamasese, has been recalled to Berlin.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Keeney House and the Bronson block were burned at Pike, N. Y. A domestic named Jennie Mack, with her little niece, Pearl, perished in the flames.

HON. H. G. EDWARDS, who will replace Sackville West as the British Minister at Washington, arrived at New York on the steamer Britannic, from Liverpool.

HERMAN J. KRIEDEL, the wealthy New York agent of William Knabe & Sons, the piano manufacturers, has committed suicide.

THE Baron Li Yen Pang, a Chinese merchant said to be worth $40,000, has arrived in New York from China. He has two branch houses in New York and two in San Francisco.

South and West.

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM WINDOM, of Minnesota, paid a visit to General Harrison at Indianapolis, at the latter's special request.

THE engineer and fireman of a locomotive were killed by the explosion of a boiler at Norristown, Penn.

SIDNEY T. FAIRCHILD, father of the Secretary of the Treasury, died at his home, in Cazenovia, N. Y., from apoplexy, aged eighty years.

ROBBERS entered Pattison's store at Elk Lick, Ark., killed the clerk and took $4000 in money and valuables and escaped.

THE Indiana Senate has passed the Election bill, embracing the principal features of the Australian system of voting.

MASKED men murdered three women and a child with an axe at Mount Olive, N. C.

JOHN LEE has been hanged at Alexandria, Minn., for the murder of Charles Chelnie.

GLUCKMAN & HELLER'S block in Chippewa Falls, Wis., and three adjoining houses were burned. Loss $200,000.

FRANK L. SILVERS, a well-known horse-breeder, of Tecumseh, Mich., shot his wife and two daughters, Edith and Ada, age eleven and nine years, and then ended his awful act by committing suicide.

THE Polk County (Iowa) Grand Jury, by a vote of six to one, returned an indictment against Governor Larrabee for criminal libel.

ALBERT AND GEORGE AVERY were trampled to death by stampeded cattle near Independence Rock, Wyoming.

STATE SENATOR DAVID F. HOUSTON died at Roanoke, Va., having ruptured a blood vessel by falling on the icy pavement.

EDWARD QUINN killed his brother John by striking him on the head with a club during a quarrel at their home in Avondale, Ohio. The murder was committed in the presence of their mother. Both men were intoxicated.

A CYCLONE in Shelby and Bibb Counties, Ala., caused a loss of five or six lives and much destruction of property. The path of the tornado was twenty miles in length, and crossed a rather thickly settled country. Forty houses were unroofed or blown down and several hundred head of cattle and horses killed outright. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

Washington.

COMMODORE GEORGE E. BELKNAP, at present in command of the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, has been ordered by Secretary Whitney to command the Asiatic station, vice Rear-Admiral Chandler, deceased.

THE House Committee on Appropriations, by a vote of 9 to 4—four Democrats voting with the five Republicans in the affirmative —authorized Chairman Randall to report favorably a bill which includes the total repeal of the tobacco tax, and which reduces the revenue by about $30,000,000.

SECRETARY COLMAN received his commission from the President and immediately qualified as a member of the Cabinet.

THE President has signed the acts for the relief of General William F. Smith and William R. Blakeslee, and the joint resolution making appropriation for payment to the legal representatives of Thomas H. Eads.

THE President's wife gave her last afternoon reception and closed the Saturday series of four.

LIFE saving medals have been awarded by Secretary Fairchild to Mrs. Mary Whitely and Miss Mina King, of Charleston, S. C.

THE Court of Claims has given judgment for $1,062,552 in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in its suit against the United States for withholding dividends.

THE statue of Lewis Cass, presented to the people of the United States by Michigan for a place in Statuary Hall, at the Capitol, has been unveiled.

Foreign.

THE Cossack expedition to the Red Sea littoral has hoisted the Russian flag on French territory.

THREE blocks of buildings in Manchester, England, composed mainly of warehouses, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $250,000.

IT is reported at Zanzibar that Tippoo Tib's messengers to Stanley were abused by the Arabs while forced to take another route, hence the delay in hearing from him.

PECK BENNIG'S rolling mills, the McDougall grain elevator and the adjoining Gould granary were destroyed by fire at Montreal, Canada, causing a loss of about $600,000.

FULLY 500,000 Chinese are on the brink of starvation by reason of floods and famine, and an appeal to the whole civilized world has been found necessary. It is the first time that the Chinese officials have asked foreigners for assistance in their troubles, which must indicate how desperate is their misfortune. London and New York have started subscriptions.

KING OTTO, of Bavaria, has been proved without a doubt to be hopelessly insane.

M. MELINE has abandoned the attempt to form a Cabinet for President Carnot, of France.

WOMEN AT WORK.

A Petition in Circulation the World Over By 300,000 Women.

The Women's Christian Temperance Unions of all countries are circulating a petition addressed to the Governments of the world, asking that they raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect the homes of the world by the total prohibition of these curses of civilization.

The petitions are in the hands of nearly 300,000 women in this country, and great meetings in behalf of the movement are to be held in every large city of the Union on April 28.

The women in charge of the petitions are Miss Willard in the United States, Mrs. Leavitt in South Africa, Miss Ackerman in Japan, Mrs. Gray in Australia, Miss Jessie Ackerman in India, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge in England, The British Women's Temperance Association, of which Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, a sister of John Bright, is President, is sending out petitions to all the countries which are under the dominion of England.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOAQUIN MILLER is writing a novel.

SENATOR BECK is tarrying in Tampa, Fla.

MR. PARNELL'S health is very precarious.

JOHN RUSKIN, the art critic, is again seriously ill.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, is getting very stout.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is making a trip through Europe.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S ear complaint is again troubling him.

IN spite of temptation offers Lord Tennyson refuses to write his memoirs.

SENATOR VANCE, of North Carolina, is a profound student of the Bible.

QUEEN VICTORIA contemplates writing, or rather dictating, her memoirs.

CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the New York Sun, is worth two millions.

MRS. CLEVELAND will receive $120,000 as her share of the Folsom estate in Omaha.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, has been in public life longer than any American now living.

GENERAL HARRISON has withdrawn from several important cases in which he was counsel.

THE Czar of Russia is arranging for the establishment of an imperial residence in the Crimea.

DR. FRANKLIN CARTER, President of Williams College, is tall and thin, with iron-gray hair and whiskers.

VICE-ADMIRAL WATSON is the new commander-in-chief of the British squadron in North American waters.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, the novelist, writes from one of the South Sea Islands that he now goes barefoot.

MR. FROUDE'S book on Australia has given birth to a new word in the Assembly House at Melbourne. It is "Froudacity."

LORD SALISBURY has purchased an estate at Villefranche, in the Riviera of Italy, and will build a splendid mansion there.

CYRUS FILLMORE, a brother of President Fillmore, and a farmer of La Grange County, Ind., is reported dying at the age of eighty-

THE HOTEL HORROR.

Terrific Explosion and Heavy Loss of Life in Hartford.

The Ruins of the Hotel Catch Fire After the Explosion.

The main portion of the Park Central Hotel, a five-story brick structure, facing on High and Allyn street, Hartford, Conn., fell down the other morning a few minutes before five o'clock, burying in the debris at least fifty people.

Every window in the Earl House, right across Allyn street, was broken and the walls were smashed in many places. The noise of the fall aroused the whole city, and in a very few minutes a large crowd surrounded the scene. It was a sight of horror, and one that will never be forgotten by the spectators.

Flames completely enveloped the ruins, and the shrieks of the wounded and dying rose high above the hoarse notes of the firemen and police, who had been summoned by an alarm from the fire department.

The first to arrive on the scene found this building a heap of ruins, from which issued smoke and steam in dense clouds. The spectators were appalled by the shrieks and groans of many human beings who were imprisoned in the mass of timber and masonry from which flames were already bursting.

A general alarm summoned the entire fire department, and an immense crowd, attracted by the explosion and fire alarm, soon packed the streets. The flames prevented any attempt at rescue. The ruins were flooded with water before any work could be prosecuted. A few dead or dying persons were taken from the edge of the debris, however, within an hour after the explosion.

The force of the explosion threw a bed with a sleeping woman upon it far into the street, while one of the heavy doors landed a block away. By 9 o'clock A. M. the flames were so far subdued that the rescuers were enabled to get at the victims. Some were pinned beneath heavy timbers upon which rested masses of masonry, rendering the work of rescue extremely hazardous.

The explosion was simply terrific. No words can describe the powerfully destructive nature of the explosion. A substantially built brick block five stories high was lifted bodily and crushed like an egg shell, falling in a tangled mass of human beings, broken timber, bricks, mortar, bedding and the like.

Incredible as it seems, the whole structure when it fell occupied scarcely more space on the ground than it did originally. The first warning of any danger which the fifty or 100 guests had was a feeling of being lifted, then they experienced a sinking sensation, and they remember no more. Then there was a terrible crash, and for an instant everything was still. Then came another smaller explosion and another crash.

The first outsiders who arrived on the scene heard a few moans and saw three or four persons clambering out of the ruins, and then all was still. The ruins, dotted thick with crushed and struggling human beings, very soon began to smoke, and in a short time, before the firemen could get to work, the bright flames began to show their forked tongues, and the horrors of fire seemed about to be added to the other terrible sight.

Only the northeast corner of the hotel remained standing. The rest in a twinkling had been laid low, leaving bare the five story interior of that portion. This corner of the hotel was occupied by the servants and other employes.

They suddenly found one side of their rooms gone, the stairs blown away, and the only means of escape was by jumping into the smoking ruins or leaping out upon the sidewalk on the Allyn street side.

Two or three in their fright did jump, and escaped with severe injuries, but the aerial ladder was soon on the spot, and the firemen quickly ran the life saving apparatus to the windows of the different stories, and the imprisoned servants were safely rescued.

The southeast corner of the hotel fell soon after the second explosion, carrying with it the sleeping guests in that portion of the building. The west and south sides of the hotel were blown out bodily, settling down into a level or nearly level mass of broken timbers, stone, brick and mortar. As the daylight gradually came on, and the horrible sight was plainly brought to view, the fast increasing crowd, heretofore scarcely able to believe their senses, now began to realize what had occurred, and went to work with a will to rescue those still alive.

Governor Bulkeley, Mayor Sumner Packard, Captain Bell, the Street Commissioners, the Fire Commissioners and all whose help or authority was needed, were on hand giving orders and personally directing the work of rescue. The entire police force was ordered on duty, and the entire fire department was already there, the patrol wagon in readiness, waiting for its burden of bruised or dying humanity, and many went to work unasked, scores of willing hands tore out the broken timbers, threw aside the hot bricks, and, with bleeding fingers, worked for the lives imprisoned beneath.

President Smith of the Board of Fire Commissioners finally succeeded in getting Section Master Lane of the Consolidated road, with his gang of men, used to work of the hardest kind, and when about 7 o'clock these fifty Italians, with picks and shovels, filed one by one into the alleyway, back of the hotel, and went to work at the southeast corner of the ruins, where they were heaped up the highest, the anxious crowd spontaneously broke out into cheers.

"Hurry up with that line of hose," cried some one further up on the ruins, "the flames are within eight feet of them."

There they were—five of them—a man and his wife and their dead child, and two others, all lying beneath the brick and timber; all alive but the child.

One by one the suffering ones were dug out, first an arm, then the upper portion of the body, and at last the crushed remains but still breathing bodies of the unfortunate ones were tenderly carried down over the broken timbers and heaps of brick to the stretchers in waiting at the foot of the ruins.

Once in care of the physicians and having the bleeding bodies, if there was still life remaining, were carried into the adjoining houses or taken to the hospital in the patrol wagon, or if dead the remains were conveyed to the Morgue. So the work of rescue went on, and body after body was carried away from beneath the tottering walls of the remaining upright portion of the hotel.

"That wall is liable to fall at any minute," was repeated from many mouths, but still the men worked without hesitation under the cracked and crumbled walls hovering forty feet above them. No one seemed to think of any but the ones buried in the ruins.

The finding of Louis H. Bronson and his wife was attended with the most pathetic surroundings. The father of the unfortunate woman, General Charles P. Graham, of the Connecticut Guard, watched the men with the deepest interest. The officers of the National Guard were at his side and directed the work. When Bronson's body was lifted up the face was unrecognizable, being so badly bruised and disfigured. Mrs. Bronson's hair was matted with the mortar from the walls, and her face was shockingly crushed. General Grafiam stooped down and touched the head with the utmost tenderness, saying: "It is her hair." He was also able to identify his daughter by the earrings she wore. Her left hand was charred, and the right one was clasped in a death grip. The two bodies were side by side in the ruins. Their only child, a girl of six years, was not found until dark.

Harry Stiffel, of Philadelphia, who represents the Barnes Safe and Lock Company, was aroused out of a sound sleep by the explosion, and the next instant felt himself falling. He was pinioned by the shoulder and could not move. He was conscious all the time, and directed the men how to work to the best advantage in getting him out. He was exhausted by the rain and exposure toward the last, but retained his self control, and when finally removed was found to have escaped without broken bones.

It was found necessary to place those suffering from their injuries under the influence of morphine. A curious feature is that very few of the injured were burned, although the fire was all around them.

An impressive incident occurred about 12 o'clock. Near the center of the ruin a party of men were working under the direction of Alexander Harbison. Some one thought he heard a faint cry below, but could not determine the direction. Mr. Harbison mounted the highest pile, and with waving hand shouted "Hush." The cry was taken up, and in ten seconds where there had been a babel of sounds and confusion, with 200 men plying picks and shovels, boards crashing and other noises, all became as quiet as a tomb. Every one listened, but the cry, if there had been one, was not repeated.

"Fall to, men," shouted Harbison, and in an instant the men were at work. It was the most impressive incident of the day. The work of recovering the bodies was continued uninterruptedly all night, and eighteen dead were taken to the Morgue.

The hotel was built about fifteen years ago, and cost, with the furniture, $120,000. The soil was soft, and although the building was carefully constructed, it soon settled badly. Prominent builders have long held the building to be unsafe. It was, therefore, thought that the disaster was not caused by the explosion of the boiler. The question of the explosion of the boiler was settled beyond question, as pieces of the shell have been found scattered the whole length of the building and mixed with the debris. The explosion is thought to be due to the night engineer, Alexander Thayer, going away at about midnight, leaving a heavy draught on the furnace and little water in the boiler. He has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

Among those who perished were: Andrew F. Whiting, the actuary of the Hartford Life and Annuity Company, with his wife; Rev. Dr. Perrin and wife, clerical members of the Yale Corporation and a distinguished Congregationalist. He is the Treasurer of the National Congregational Council and the analyst of the Connecticut Congregational churches; Dwight H. Buell, a member of the Hartford Club and of the Veteran City Guard. He was prominent socially and unmarried; Max Galody, editor of the Hartford *Herald*, was in the hotel with his wife. Both perished in the ruins. Galody was a prominent German resident.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

50TH DAY.—Mr. Spooner introduced a bill which in substance applies the same system now so successfully in operation in the State of Wisconsin upon a larger scale to the whole country. The bill provides that in connection with the Department of Agriculture there is to be maintained a system of Farmers' Institutes to be held annually as near uniformly as possible throughout the several States.... Mr. Coke continued his speech in reply to Mr. Evarts's remarks on the alleged Texas political outrages.... A bill was passed authorizing the President to place General William S. Rosecrans on the retired list as Brigadier General of the regular army.

51ST DAY.—Mr. Coke continued his speech in reply to Mr. Evarts on political outrages in Texas.... The appropriation to pay the citizens of Beaufort, S. C., for real estate seized and sold by the United States Government was reduced from $800,000 to $450,000. An amendment offered in conference by Mr. Harris was agreed to, providing that in cases where the United States has seized land and resold it at a profit, the profit shall be returned to the owner. It is estimated that $120,000 will cover cases of this character. The report was agreed to.

52D DAY.—Eulogies were pronounced by several Senators upon Lewis Cass, whose statue was unveiled in Statuary Hall.... The House Census bill was passed with changes.... Mr. Coke finished his speech on the Texas election outrages.... Mr. Cullom reported back the House bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, and it was placed on the calendar. The bill proposed by Mr. Butler as a substitute for the Springer Oklahoma bill authorizes the President to appoint five Commissioners to enter into negotiations and agreements with the Cherokee Indians for the relinquishment of all their title to the Cherokee outlet to the United States.

53D DAY.—Mr. Vest's motion to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the Direct Tax bill was agreed to, was rejected by a vote of eight yeas to forty-eight nays.... The Senate then considered the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill. Among the items is an appropriation of $40,000 for a sea wall at Staten Island depot, New York, and one of $60,000 for the Sandy Hook Lighthship. The amendment to pay Mrs. Waite $8745, the remainder of one year's salary of the late Chief Justice Waite, was opposed by Messrs. Gorman and Berry as unwise, but the amendment for Mrs. Waite was finally agreed to; yeas, 28; nays, 16. The amendment to pay $40,000 each for statues of General Sheridan and General John A. Logan in Washington was agreed to.

54TH DAY.—Among the executive documents presented was one from the Treasury Department, with a copy of testimony taken by Special Agent Byrne as to frauds in the New York Custom House.... The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar as to John S. Mosby, now in charge of the Sugar Division of the Appraiser's office in the New York Custom House, was agreed to.... The Senate bill for the relief of settlers in Hettinger County, Dakota, was explained and passed. The bill authorizes an exchange of loans (on which homestead settlements were made by mistake) for other public lands with the Northern Pacific Railway Company.... Mr. Stewart offered a resolution (which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses) continuing the select Committee on the Pacific Railroads until the indebtedness of all the companies to the Government shall be adjusted. The correspondence relating to the dismissal of Lord Sackville was transmitted to the Senate.... The Conference report on the Omnibus Territorial bill was agreed to.... The Direct Tax bill was signed by the presiding officer and then transmitted to the President.

The House.

54TH DAY.—The Mills' Tariff bill, with Senate amendments, was reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means by Mr. Mills. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House, by a vote of 138 to 101, sent back to conference, with instructions, the Dakota bill.... The Senate bill appropriating $250,000 for the protection of American interests in Panama was passed.

55TH DAY.—Mr. McCreary submitted a conference report on the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. It is the agreement between the two Houses the families of the Japanese who were killed and wounded by an American Admiral at target practice are to receive $15,000, and $500,000 is appropriated for use in Samoa. The House agreed to the report.... Four Revenue bills were reported by Messrs. McMillin, Breckinridge, Randall and Forney.... The Postoffice bill was discussed.

56TH DAY.—The House by a vote of 144 to 82 ordered to a third reading the bill to authorize a new lease of the Seal Islands of Alaska, and to provide for the better protection of the seals and salmon fisheries of that Territory. The bill was recommitted with instructions.... Chairman Crisp, of the Elections Committee, called up the contested election case of Sullivan against Felton, of the Fifth California District, but no action was taken.

58TH DAY.—The House discussed the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and after a lively debate an amendment reducing to $800 a year the minimum salaries of stenographers and postmasters was defeated.... Mr. Caswell, from the conference committee on the Direct Tax bill, presented the conference report.... Mr. Lafoon reported a substitute for the bill providing for the creation, in the War Department, of a bureau of harbors and waterways, to undertake all river and harbor improvements.... Mr. Butterworth introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the members of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Cabinets of the several provinces to visit the United States as the guests of the Nation, and appropriated $150,000 for the purpose.... A night session was held. It was called for the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. Objections to "no quorum" stopped all legislation.

59TH DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal the contest over the Direct Tax bill was resumed, Mr. Caswell calling up the conference report as a matter of privilege. Mr. Crisp raised the question of consideration against the report, stating that he was willing to give precedence to appropriation bills. The House determined—yeas 134, nays 93—to consider the conference report. Mr. Kelley moved to table the motion to reconsider. Carried. The House adopted the conference report on the Direct Tax bill.... The House agreed to the conference report on the Omnibus Territorial bill.

DISEASE DEFYING DIAGNOSIS

Fifty Deaths from a Mysterious Malady in Kentucky

A dispatch from Marion, Ky., says: A terrible disease made its appearance in Webster County a few weeks ago. It raged disastrously for a time and it was thought that it had spent its fury, as no new cases were reported for ten days. The disease, however, has reappeared in more violent form than ever near Dixon, the county seat. Nine new cases have also developed near Free Union. Four deaths occurred during one day, and the other five patients were not expected to live. Five additional cases developed next day.

The malady is confined to a strip of territory bordering on a small stream called Crab Orchard Creek. In one family of seven only the father escaped. Up to this time but two persons attacked had recovered from the disease, one of whom is totally blind and the other a cripple for life. There have already been more than fifty deaths. At one cemetery on one day there were four burials.

Doctors have not been able to make a diagnosis of the disease. The majority are inclined to the opinion that it is cerebro spinal meningitis of the congestive malignant type. The patient is taken with sharp pains in the spine, which soon reach the brain and are followed by violent cramps and convulsions, from which death ensues.

THE COUNTRY'S CHIMES.

Bell Ringing Features of the Coming Centennial Celebration.

The bell ringing feature of the celebration of the centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30, 1789, promises to be general all over the United States. It is contemplated that every church bell shall set a clinging at nine o'clock in the morning, and with loud vociferousness proclaim the hundredth anniversary of the practical birth of the nation. On that day, 100 years ago, the church bells rang to call the people together to pray for the success and prosperity of the country under General Washington's Administration. The successful experiment of a century of popular government, during which the United States has enjoyed prosperity unprecedented in the annals of history, may well set all the bells to ringing with joyful thanksgiving strains.

LATER NEWS.

THE deadlock in the Delaware Legislature, which had continued for three weeks, has been broken, the House sending to the Senate as nominations for State Treasurer and Auditor the names of the present incumbents, William Herbert and James H. Boyce, whose nominations were at once confirmed by the Senate.

IN response to an invitation of the National Tariff Reform League, in session at Chicago, Mr. Cleveland declared his inability to attend, but expressed himself as heartily in accord with the purposes of the League.

THE machine shops, round house and car shops of the "Big Four" railroad at Cincinnati were destroyed by fire. The loss is about $200,000.

HIGH winds caused a fire at Rock Rapids, Iowa, to spread very rapidly, until nearly the entire business part of the city was consumed. Twenty-one firms were burned out. The total loss reached $75,000.

JESSE CALHOUN, a descendant of John C. Calhoun, and one of the wealthiest residents of Pike County, Ark., committed suicide after hearing that his only son had been arrested in Texas for murder.

IGNATZ LEDERER, City Tax Collector of Bloomington, Ill., and his assistant, Harry M. Leehr, have been arrested, charged with forgery and grand larceny.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was affected by nervous prostration, brought on by overwork. In the evening after his attack, however, he was better and resumed work.

MANY persons have recently died of famine in the Province of Orenburg, Russia.

EDITOR WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the Irish patriot, after refusing to permit his counsel to apologize for calling Colonel Turner a sneak thief in court, was sentenced to six months in jail without hard labor. This added to the former sentence makes his term of imprisonment ten months.

Two thousand five hundred men were discharged a few days ago from the canal works at Tavernilla, Panama. The contractors continue to curtail the work on all the sections. There is a strong military force on the line of the canal to maintain order.

GOVERNOR GREEN, of New Jersey, has nominated Edwin O. Chapman as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take the place from which Colonel Fuller was deposed by the Legislature.

A LABORER named Joseph Brogan, at Upson, Wis., killed his wife and two children, aged five and seven years respectively, and then committed suicide with a dull razor.

WHILE Harry Brown, John Williams, and a third man, name unknown, were crossing the Kanawha, at Rush Run, W. Va., the boat was overturned and all were drowned.

LATE returns indicated the election of Charles F. Booker, Democrat, and R. P. C. Wilson, Democrat, for the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses respectively, to succeed the late James N. Burnes, of Missouri.

CHINESE coolies are being constantly smuggled from British Columbia into the United States by way of coast steamers from Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

THE President has signed the Nicaragua Canal bill.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at a dinner by Secretary and Mrs. Vilas.

HON. EDWARD PHELPS, United States Minister to England, called at the White House and had an interview with the President.

THE House adopted the conference report on the Direct Tax bill by a vote of yeas 168, nays 88. It was then taken to the Senate, signed, and five minutes afterward sent to the President.

THE President has sent to Congress all the correspondence which has taken place between this Government and Great Britain in regard to the dismissal of Lord Sackville-West as Minister of Great Britain to the United States.

SECRETARY BAYARD has received a cablegram from Minister Hubbard, at Japan, announcing that a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan had been signed by the representatives of the Governments.

THIRTY THOUSAND people witnessed the game of baseball at Naples, Italy, between two professional teams from this country, the All Americas and the Chicagos.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, has summoned the heir presumptive, Archduke Franz, to Peuth to introduce him to the leading political men and members of the aristocracy.

THE Cologne *Gazette* (Bismarck's organ) says that Germany will demand of the United States Government that it arrest and punish Klein, the American whom Germany charges with having led the Mataafaites in Samoa at the time of the repulse of the Germans in December last.

MM. FREYCINET and Meline have undertaken to form a Cabinet for President Carnot of France.

THE Duke of Newcastle has been married in London to Miss Candy, a famous English beauty.

A TERRIBLE famine prevails in the southern portion of Corea.

THE Sultan of Morocco has ceded a piece of the coast near the Algerian frontier to the Germans, who will use it for a naval station.

THE Peruvian Senate has passed a law to the effect that the paper money which was issued for the war, and forced upon the people at the point of the bayonet, shall be regulated by the same standard as the old internal debt, and bear an interest of only one per cent. per year.

THE sum of $79,173,000 appropriated for pensions at the last session of Congress will be insufficient to meet the demands for the current year, and a further appropriation of $8,000,000 is necessary.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 70	@	5 15
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	6 50	@	9 00
Sheep	4 25	@	5 80
Lambs	5 50	@	7 70
Hogs—Live	5 25	@	5 50
Dressed	6	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@	5 5
Patents	5 75	@	7 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	97¼	@	9 ¾
Rye—State	55	@	59
Barley—No. 1	84	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40	@	44¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	39
Mixed Western	28¼	@	33
Hay—No. 1	80	@	90
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	90
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.65c
Butter—Extra Creamery	20	@	21
Dairy fair to good	16	@	2
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	23
Factory	12	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	12	@	12¼
Skims—Light	9½	@	10
Western	10	@	11½
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	14
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	4 0
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@	5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 00	@	6 .0
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 25	@	5 30
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern		@	10⅝
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	36½	@	36¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	32¾
Barley—State	68	@	70
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	6 10	@	7 60
Corn—Steamer Yellow	43⅝	@	43⅝
Oats—No. 2 White	35	@	35½
Rye—State	63	@	64
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	4
Lambs	6	@	6¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 70	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Feb	98½	@	99
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Feb	40	@	40⅝
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	32½
Potatoes—Early Rose	85	@	90
Butter—Creamery Extra	29	@	30
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

LONDON now has 28,000 streets.

GEESE have begun to fly North.

THERE is a glut of eggs in New York.

GAME is plentiful in Northern Dakota.

THE German Reichstag has adjourned.

DRIED fruits are unprecedentedly low.

THE Paris exposition will cost $10,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA wants an elevated railroad.

COLORADO is becoming an oil producing State.

THE Samoan sovereign gets $20 a month salary.

AUGUSTA, Ga., is to be lighted by electricity.

LAST year the patent office issued 20,420 original patents.

CHICAGO paid more than $3,000,000 for the milk used in 1888.

LOWELL, Mass., intends spending $400,000 in public buildings.

DISTEMPER is prevalent in the stables around Lexington, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., handled 56,760 hogsheads of tobacco in 1888.

THE winter in France thus far has been the severest for fifteen years.

THE principal occupation of Samoan people now is building forts.

MAINE is to have an exhibition of apples at the Paris exhibition next May.

GEORGIA is organizing a bureau to encourage immigration to that State.

THE English Government has prohibited the importation of French cattle.

THE Pope has declined to encourage the aspirations of the Poles to nationalism.

THERE is a surplus of more than $14,000 in the State Treasury of Yucatan, Mexico.

LAST year 20,000 persimmon trees were exported from Japan to the United States.

OLEOMARGARINE is exported to Holland annually at the rate of 50,000,000 pounds.

MR. PARNELL will bring an action for libel against the London *Times* in the Irish cour